THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXVIII, No. 5 New York, January 29, 1921 Whole Number 1606

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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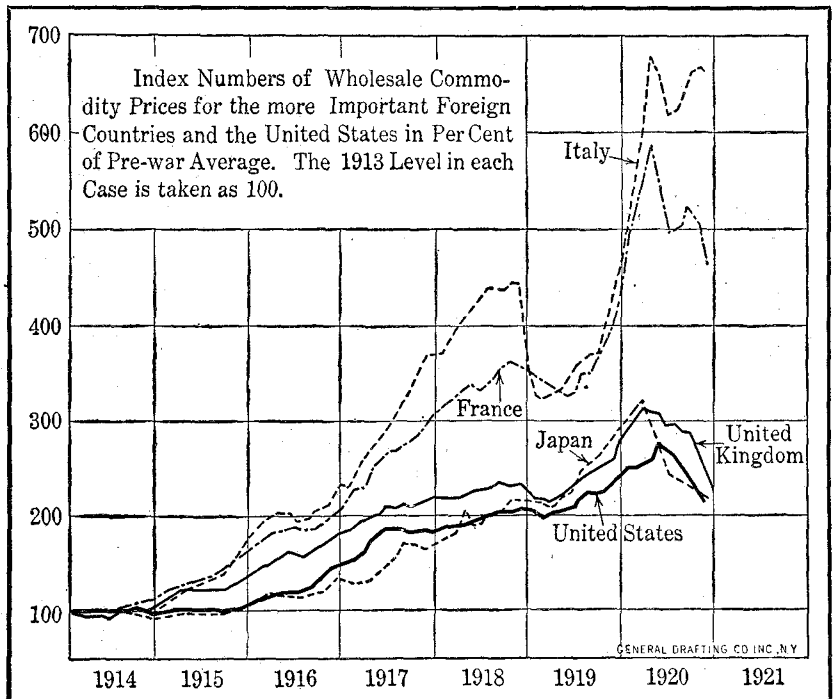
FORECASTING THE COURSE OF THE PRICE AVALANCHE

PRICES ARE RUNNING AWAY DOWN-HILL, to the undisguised delight of the consumer, while the farmer, manufacturer, and merchant are worrying, not merely over vanished profits, but over the exceeding difficulty of making ends meet in a prolonged era of rapidly collapsing values. Since producers have also to buy things, and since most consumers are also depending directly or indirectly on the prosperity of trade and manufacture, many are contemplating the downward rush of prices with mixed emotions. Lower prices will mean lower wages, lower profits. The one question all are asking, in one form or another, is: how long will the runaway keep up its speed, and how long before it will be checked in its mad career? The speed of the movement is enough, in the opinion of the Baltimore *American* and many other dailies, to give promise "of a definite and considerable reduction in the cost of living," a reduction, moreover, which, "allowing for slighter swings up and down, promises to be as permanent as any general circumstance of life can be in a modern community." Some business men are inclined to believe that prices will decline gradually for several years yet, and that is the prediction offered by Mr. John Moody, the investment authority, in his forecast for the year. He expects continued price deflation for the next three or four months, and altho there may be a halt during the spring, he feels that "the broad trend of commodity prices has no doubt turned definitely downward. It is easily possible that we may be in for ten years or more of declining commodity prices, declining costs and wages, and increasing purchasing power of the dollar." In its magazine, *The Index*, the Liberty National Bank of New York presents a diagram showing that at the time of our Civil War prices sky-rocketed just as they did from 1914 to 1920, that there was a sharp decline in 1865 corresponding to that in the last half of 1920, and that this sharp drop was followed by a slower decline for ten years, finally bringing prices down to approximately the 1861 level. "Whether the future price trend will follow the Civil-War precedent or depart from it," the bank observes guardedly, "this much is to be observed, that the contention that we must expect a permanently higher price level has been rudely shaken during the last few months." "It is the opinion of such men as are handling our big business," said one of these men recently, "that we will never reach prewar prices." The cost of living, we read in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "is sure to remain above the prewar level." These are representative statements, yet it should be kept in mind that a number of products, including crude rubber and hogs at the Chicago market, have already touched prewar levels; even the five-cent loaf has come back. Since different authorities use different methods of computing price fluctuations, it is a little difficult to tell when prices reached their peak and how much they have since declined. The economist of the Chase National Bank of New York goes over a number of the tabulations, and setting the peak of prices at February, 1920, in accordance with *Bradstreet's* index-number, he assumes from the various sets of figures that "there has been a decline of 25 per cent. in the general average of commodity prices from February 1, 1920, to December 1, 1920." The Alexander Hamilton Institute, making a similar study of the discrepant price tables, with a view to estimating the probable extent of price deflation, comes to the conclusion that "the cost of food and clothing and the level of wages and retail prices show a general tendency to settle to a level not more than 35 or 50 per cent. above the basis prevailing during 1913–14." Of course conditions vary in individual cases, and we are told that "in some lines readjustments will be distributed over a period of time so that complete liquidation may not be effected until 1922."

While it may be difficult to predict the future of prices, and business men and financiers are chary of hazarding guesses, everybody is now fully aware that the High Cost of Living received a fatal blow some time between February and June last year, and that every subsequent bulletin from the bedside reported "sinking." For months now the newspapers have almost daily carried announcements of price cuts and advertisements of bargain sales. "Little drops in prices like the little drops in the nursery classic that made the mighty ocean are still swelling the torrent of liquidation that is sweeping through the land, carrying profiteers off their feet and the every-day man and woman to the isle of safety, where the dollars of our daddies will buy an honest-to-goodness dollar's worth." So an enthusiastic writer sums it up in the New York *World*. Let us glance back over some of the items that have been appearing in the papers during the last few months. *Bradstreet's*, *Dun's*, the National Industrial Conference Board, the United States Department of Labor, the New York Merchants' Association, State commissions, and New York City banks have been competing with each other in reporting drops in the cost of living each successive month. One day we read that the independent steel companies had reduced prices to the Steel Corporation level. In December we heard that packers were buying hogs on the hoof in Chicago at practically the price paid in 1913. In New York the Merchants' Association reported that the cost of living December 1 was 10 per cent. less than in June, altho still double the prewar figure. About the same time we heard from Boston that women's silk stockings were to cost 12 per cent. less; that the shoe-manufacturers in St. Louis were announcing 10 to 20 per cent. cuts; and that flour at the Minneapolis mills was priced at a 30 per cent. reduction. These items were followed by promises of New York restaurateurs to lower their prices 10 per cent. In December *Bradstreet's* found prices 25 per cent. below the February peak. At the same time the Federal Reserve Bank of New York estimated this drop at from 13 to 33 per cent. It found wholesale prices beginning to be reflected in retail prices and made the statement that "in the United States the price decline in the last six months has been the most abrupt since that of the first six months of 1865." The Reserve Bank keeps an index-number of twelve basic commodities: cotton, hides, hogs, rubber, copper, sugar, wheat, corn, iron, lead, petroleum, and lumber. By December 27 the first six of those commodities were at or near their prewar prices, altho the fall of the entire group was showing a tendency to slow down.

New York markets began to report really worth-while reductions in retail meat prices early in January. On January 5 the New York *Journal of Commerce* reported from Boston that the shoe-trade authorities had decided what we will pay for shoes for this spring's Easter parade. Ten dollars is to be a high price, and practically the limit. "Perhaps 80 per cent. of the people will be buying shoes between $5 and $8." The New York *Herald*, on the 6th, published reports from various cities showing decidedly lower prices for food and clothing, but an inclination to keep luxury prices up and few indications of lowering of rents. On January 16 the five-cent loaf of bread reappeared in New York—at least in the newspapers. On January 15 *The American Sugar Bulletin* quoted the wholesale price of sugar as less than eight cents, as contrasted with the sales above twenty-two cents at the height of the "shortage" and the nine-cent price fixt by the Food Administration during the war. It is significant that imported goods as well as our own products shared in the price decline. On January 17 the National City Bank of New York reported that all but four of our seventy-five principal articles of import were priced lower in November than earlier in the year. The four recalcitrants are newsprint paper, wood-pulp, pulp wood, and bananas. In contrast with the reported price declines are the continued high rents in most of our cities, actual advances being reported from some places on the Pacific coast, altho certain industrial centers in Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio reported rent reductions at the end of the year. Prices of fuel, it may be noted, have not yet reached very low levels. One item which holds up the cost of living is the increase in railroad fares as well as street-railway fares in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Portland, Ore., and Rochester, N. Y., and some smaller places.



RISE AND FALL OF WORLD COMMODITY PRICES.

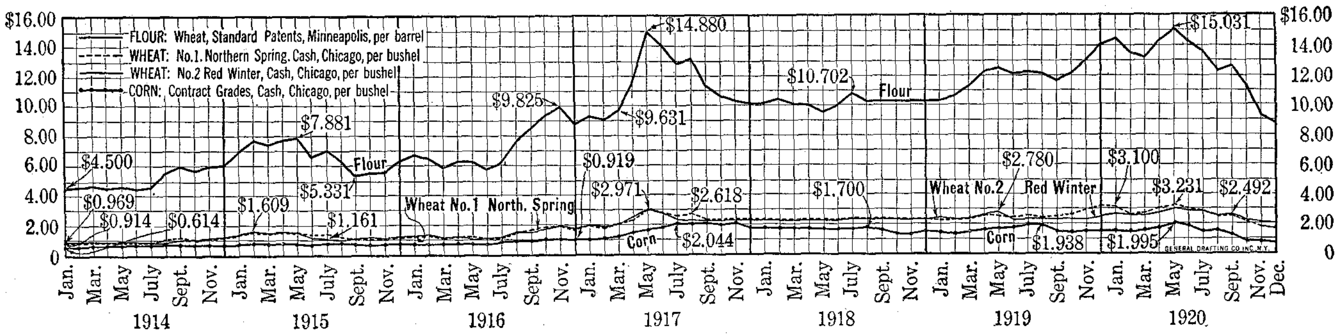
This diagram, redrawn from the New York *Evening Post*, shows how world-wide the price movement was. The price wave rose higher in foreign countries because of their greater currency inflation as compared with the United States.

It is evident, then, that the price decline is by no means uniform. Some commodities are falling in price more rapidly than others. Various authorities have worked out index-numbers showing comparative percentages of rise and fall, but perhaps a clearer view of just what has occurred since January, 1914, may be obtained by studying the actual price fluctuations in dollars and cents, in the case of certain representative commodities during these seven eventful years. Even before the war began people were talking about the high cost of living, and our figures, compiled with the assistance of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, begin with January, 1914. At the top of the opposite page appear the figures for flour, wheat, and corn. It may be noticed that when 1914 opened wheat was selling at less than a dollar a bushel. It went above a dollar during the following summer, but did not make any decided jump until the United States went into the war the spring of 1917. By May wheat was selling at practically $3 a bushel. Then came the Food Administration with its price-fixing, and wheat was held at a little over $2 until well into 1919. In the winter of 1919 and 1920, it will be observed, spring wheat went over $3, and both spring and winter wheat touched the $3 mark last summer. Then the decline set in, to the dismay of farmers who were trying to hold the 1920 crop for higher prices. To bring this statement up to date, it may be noted that No. 2 wheat was selling in Chicago at $1.90 on January 19. The fluctuations of corn paralleled those of wheat, altho the rise in price was not quite so high. At the end of the year corn was dropping below $1 a bushel as compared with its peak price of $2.04, and on January 19 had fallen to 67 cents. Flour showed greater fluctuations than wheat, as may be seen in the way it jumped in the spring of 1917. Here we have some evidence of the "spread" for which the farmer blames the middleman. Flour selling at $4.50 a barrel during the first half of 1914 went to $7.88 in 1915, and, after dropping during the following year, rose to nearly $10 during the winter of 1916–17 and reached $14.88 when the United States went into the war in the spring of 1917. This was due to a combination of our own war-demands, the demands of our allies, and the practical shutting off of the supplies from Australia and Argentina. The subsequent drop and comparative lack of fluctuation during the next two years may be attributed to the Government's food-control plan, for, with the release of control and the resumption of speculation, flour last spring reached a higher level than any time during the war. Then came the price slump and flour went below $10 a barrel, altho recent reports show a slight strengthening, flour being sold in Minneapolis last week at over $11.

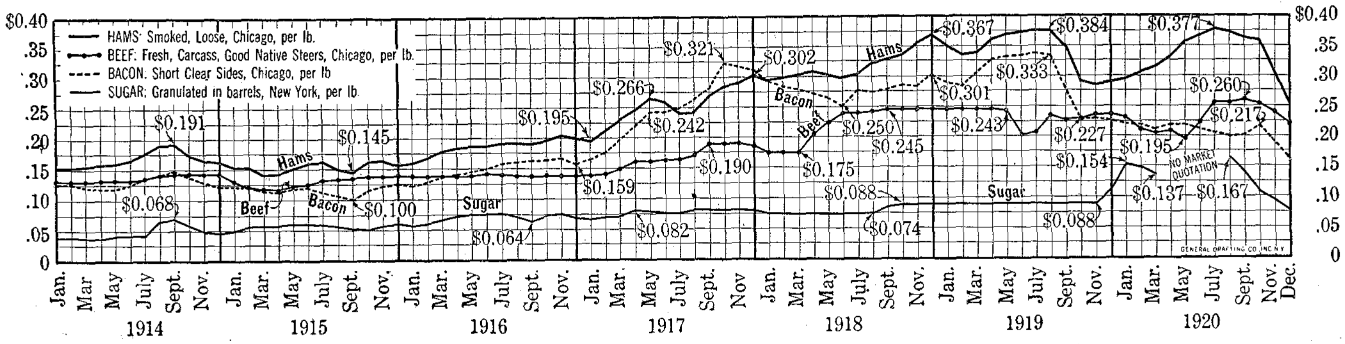
The next group of commodities show a comparatively steady rise, with seasonal fluctuations, from January, 1914, to the summer of 1920. The meats follow the same general course, reaching their highest levels in 1919 and 1920. In few commodities was the drop after the middle of the year more sudden than in the case of these foodstuffs. Hams, selling at almost 38 cents a pound last summer, were selling at 18 cents last week in the Chicago market. Bacon, selling at 33 cents in 1919 after the long pull from 15 cents five years before, had dropt to 16 cents in Chicago on January 19. Beef fluctuated less than pork products, was kept at a level for about a year during the war, and then dropt to rise again to its highest point last summer, when it sold for 26 cents a pound as compared with something under 15 cents in 1914. Sugar made its spectacular rise after the war, as may be seen from the diagram. There was a slight

RISE AND FALL OF PRICES FROM JANUARY 1, 1914, TO JANUARY 1, 1921

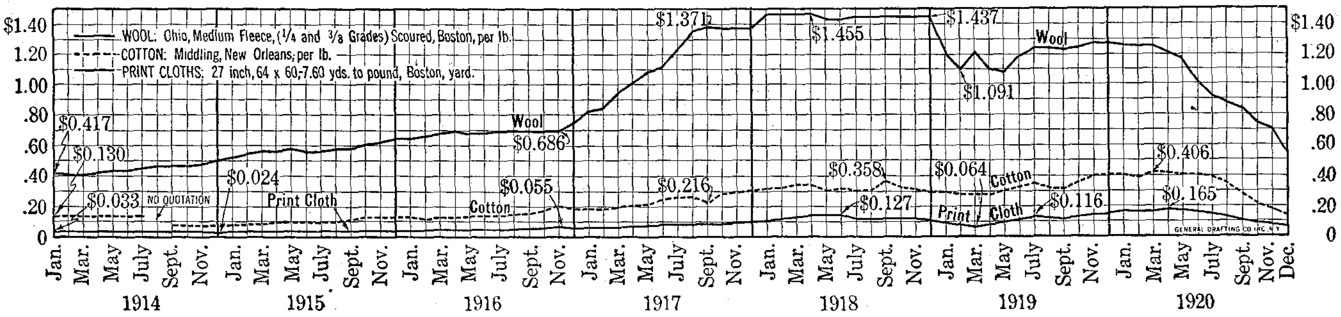
From data supplied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, ETHELBERT STEWART, Commissioner.



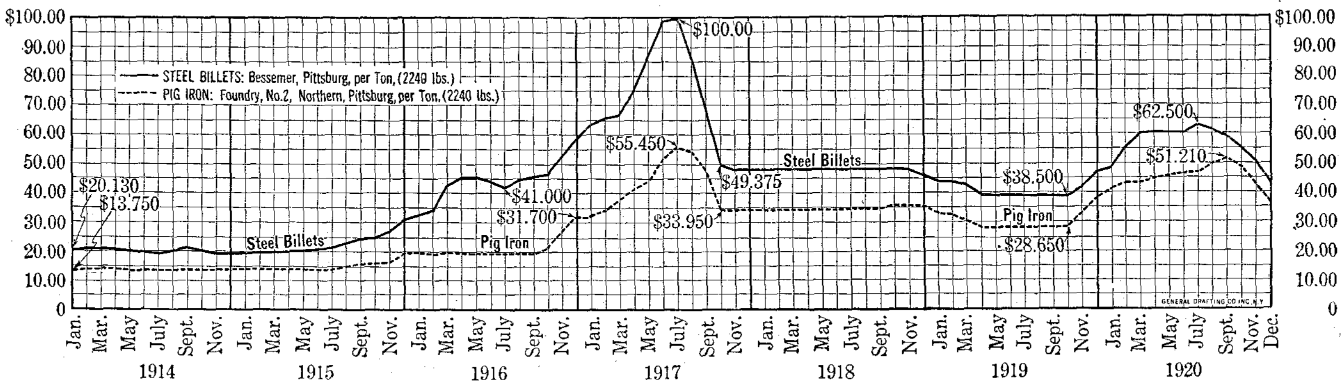
FLOUR, WHEAT, AND CORN.



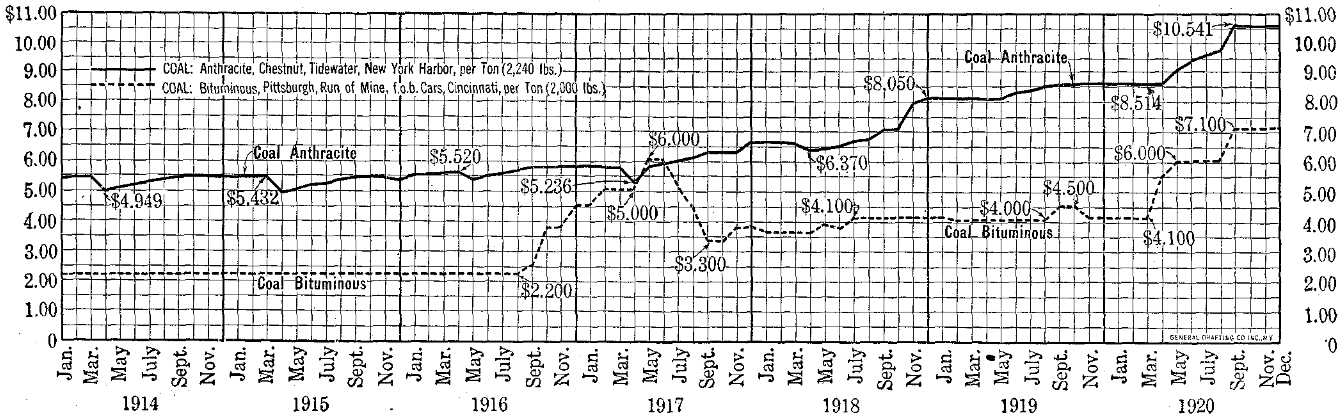
HAMS, BEEF, BACON, AND SUGAR.



WOOL, COTTON, AND PRINT CLOTHS.

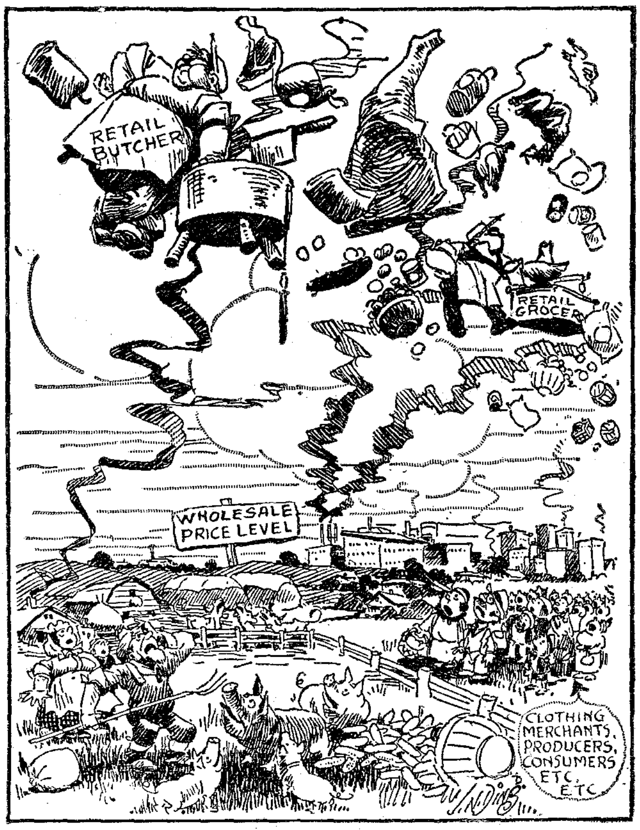


STEEL BILLETS AND PIG IRON.



HARD AND SOFT COAL.

gradual rise in price from 1914 to 1918; the wholesale price was kept at a level by the Food Administration until the end of 1919; then came the speculative market of 1920 with all the talk of a "shortage," and "hoarding" by speculators, and even by housekeepers. Last summer there was practically no standard market quotation; at some sales the price went well over 20 cents a pound. Then the bottom fell out of the market; sugar was selling below 10 cents before the end of the year, and at 7¾ cents last week.



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DEFYING THE LAWS OF GRAVITATION.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

The next table brings us to clothing. Manufactured articles of apparel have naturally followed roughly prices of the raw materials. It may be observed that there was comparatively little rise in wool until the United States entered the war, when the demand for woolen garments for the Army sent prices sky-high. Raw wool, which had sold at about 40 cents in 1914, went to a peak price of $1.45 in the spring of 1918. Then, as the war-demands slackened, prices of wool began to drop and have continued to do so with more or less consistency, until approximately 1914 prices have been reached. Cotton was influenced less by the war-demand. There was no price-fixing during the war and the peak was reached with 40-cent cotton in the spring of last year. Cotton then slumped, with disastrous consequences to Southern growers, dropping to 15 cents on the New Orleans market last week. Print cloth naturally followed the fluctuations of raw cotton.

Steel and iron prices are fundamental as an index of business conditions and are also a most important item in building construction. The great rise in the prices of both iron and steel in 1917 may be attributed to the effect of the submarine campaign and to the enormous demands for war-materials and ship-building. Steel actually went to a hundred dollars; then followed the agreement for price stabilization, which the United States Steel Corporation has since held to. For a time the independents were able to sell at higher prices, but recently they have been coming down to the Steel Corporation level. Last week the Pittsburgh price of billets was $43.50, while pig iron in an unstable market was selling at around $30.

Contrasting with this rise and fall characteristic of all the products so far mentioned is the steady rise in the price of coal, which has an important effect on the general cost of living, and particularly upon rents. Anthracite has been steadily advancing from $5 in 1914 to $10.54 last fall, and it has kept approximately at this level for several months. There was a rise in soft coal in 1916 and 1917, during the submarine crisis, followed by a drop and another period of comparatively little change, followed by another sharp rise in the spring and summer of last year, bringing it to over $7 a ton, the present level.

The important point to be remembered in connection with all these figures is that they represent wholesale and not retail prices. In the case of clothing and food articles, price reductions estimated by the United States Bureau of Labor have been, the New York *Journal of Commerce* notes, "nearly if not quite three times as great in the wholesale as in the retail trade." Says *The Wall Street Journal:*

> "By December 1 the retailer had a long way to go in order to catch up with the wholesaler who was adjusting prices to changed conditions.
>
> "Industry is looking to the retailers. A free buying movement by the public is desirable in order to reach back to the primary sources. The responsibility is upon the retailers of convincing the public that they are really liquidating the super-postwar prices. Offering a $3 article at $4.75 'marked down from $5' will not do it. Neither will merely labeling prices as 'greatly reduced' accomplish this.
>
> "Such conduct only delays the return of business revival and reacts upon the wrong-doers."

But a Syracuse merchant is quoted in the New York papers as saying that people are beginning to realize that "merchants can not give merchandise away," that "a retailer can not afford to cut down 50 per cent. any more than the average workman would be willing to go to work for half he is getting now." And the New York *Herald* comes to the defense of the retailer by noting certain important facts:

> "Wage bills, rent bills, heat and light bills, even tax bills are a still heavier, a far heavier, proportion of the cost of doing business in the retail field than in the wholesale or the manufacturing field. Retail prices are not going to come down equally with wholesale prices and can not so come down as long as it takes the retailer two dollars of wages to do what he used to do with one, two dollars of rent to do what he used to do with one, two dollars of the other selling costs to do what he used to do with one."

The sudden and somewhat unexpected collapse of values during the last half of 1920 was necessarily accompanied by considerable business distress. Yet failures have been comparatively few. This, so financial authorities assure us, has been partly due to the fact that our banking system has been taking care of the business situation and is itself a bulwark against a real panic. Moreover, it is quite wrong, says Mr. John Moody, to assume, as some do, "that there can be no real prosperity during the period of declining prices." As he puts it:

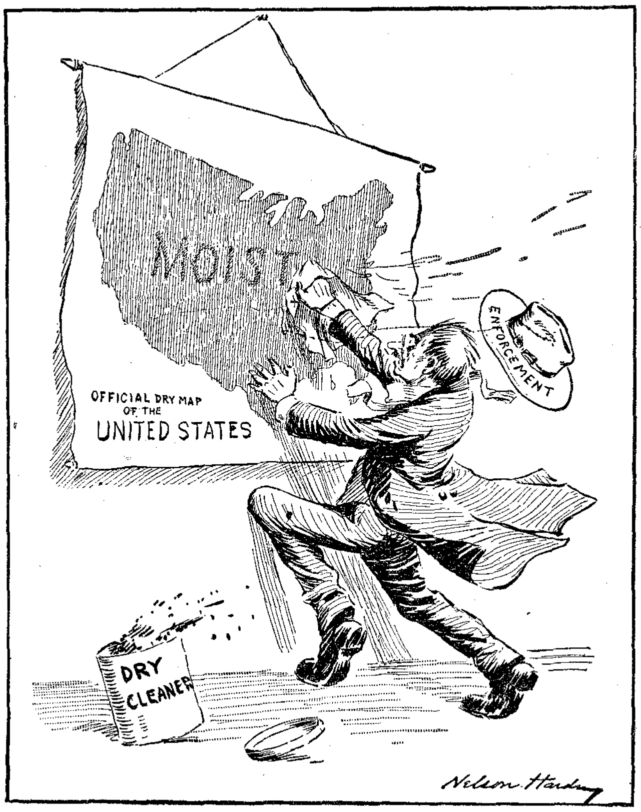
> "It looks like a paradox, but greater real prosperity can exist during a long period of declining costs than during a long period of boom—not prosperity for speculators necessarily, but prosperity for producers. Deflation, such as we are now in and have ahead of us, is a factor making for prosperity. The restoration of the price level to 1914 or below will mean an advance of the purchasing value of the dollar to the level of 1914 and above. The necessity for doing business under more direct competitive conditions and on smaller margins of profit makes for efficiency in every direction. With the elimination of easy speculative profits men get down to work and produce; and it is efficient production that builds up civilized countries—not speculation."

Similarly, Dr. B. M. Anderson, of the Chase National Bank of New York, points out that the "declining prices for coal and equipment, declining wage-scales, and the increased efficiency of labor which comes in a period of reaction, are all net gain to the public utilities," and railways, which can now spend more freely. Persons and institutions with fixt incomes also gain, while lower prices and wages presage a revival in building.

PROHIBITION'S FIRST YEAR

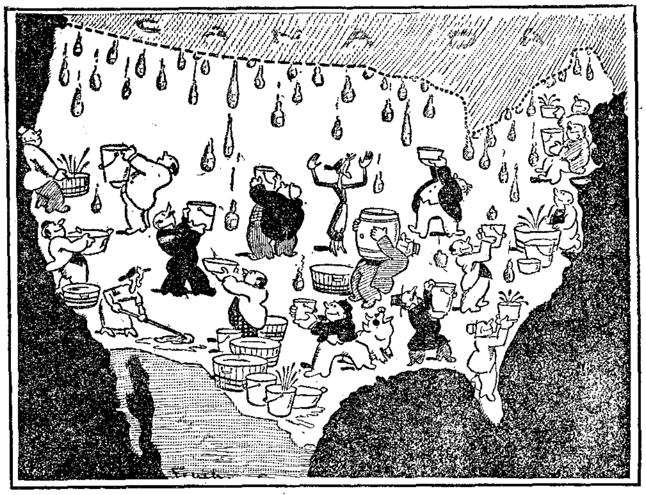
THE FIRST YEAR of Federal prohibition under the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act has not apparently fulfilled the extreme predictions of either the friends or the enemies of this sweeping and revolutionary legislative venture. Its friends admit that while it has virtually abolished the open saloon, it has not yet made the nation "bone dry," at least for those persons who want strong drink badly enough to pay the current prices for it and to take the current chances on its quality. They admit that the moonshiner, the home-brewer, the whisky-runner, and the bootlegger flourish in the land as they never did before. They concede, in fact, that the reform for which they waged so long and arduous a fight has not yet ushered in the millennium. But, on the other hand, they marshal figures to prove that the nation's alcoholic thirst is "tapering off," and they confidently predict that the enforcement machinery of this year-old law will continue to function with ever-increasing efficiency, and that public opinion will ultimately rally behind it even in those communities that are now defiantly "wet" in sentiment.

Prohibition's enemies, on the other hand, viewing the results of the first twelve months of the new aridity, have to admit that neither the predicted nation-wide revolt of the laborer deprived of his beer, nor the wholesale exodus of foreign-born workers from our dry shores, nor even the automatic stoppage of immigration from wine- and beer-drinking countries, has yet materialized. They point, however, to what they call the "farcical" situation in regard to enforcement, to its unequal bearing upon the rich and the poor, and they warn us that the wide-spread flouting of this law in sections where it lacks the support of public opinion tends to breed disrespect for all laws. At the end of its first year "prohibition is neither a success nor a failure," avers a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post;* and a number of papers agree that it is a success where it is supported by local sentiment, but a failure where it is not. But the New York *American* points out that, since nearly 88 per cent. of the total area of the United States, containing about 61 per cent. of the total population, had gone "dry" by popular vote before the Federal Amendment was enacted, the situation contains more comfort for the prohibitionists than for the antiprohibitionists. A survey of the available data moves the New York *Globe* to remark that "taken all in all, prohibition in the flesh, at least as we have it now, is not the utopian affair it used to be painted by temperance orators of the latter nineteenth century."


MOIST
OFFICIAL DRY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES
ENFORCEMENT
DRY CLEANER

"OUT, OUT! DAMP SPOT!"—MACBETH VOLSTEADIZED.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*



THE ROOF LEAKS.

—Frueh in the New York *World.*

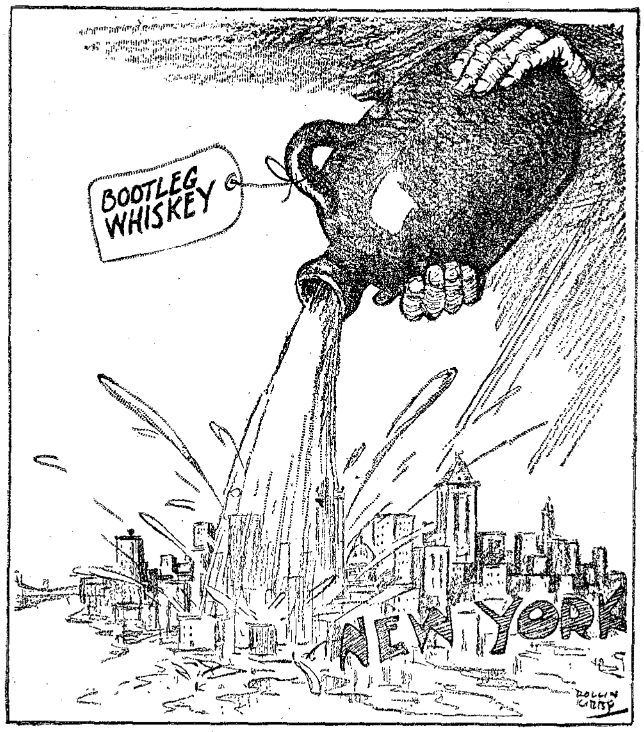
Prohibition's friends and champions, however, see no cause for pessimism in the record of the twelve months from January 16, 1920, to January 16, 1921. "In our first year we have seen the private stocks absorbed like lakes in the desert," remarks Prohibition Commissioner Kramer, who informs the Washington correspondents that during this period only about forty or forty-three million gallons of distilled spirits were withdrawn, tax-paid, from bonded warehouses, and this avowedly for non-beverage purposes. For comparison, it is interesting to note that the withdrawals during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, amounted to 81,600,000 gallons. Mr. Kramer predicts that the "appetite" of the steady drinker will diminish, and that with it will go the occupation of the bootlegger. In a few years, he says, prohibition enforcement will have resolved itself into a simple problem of vigilance, a guarding against the production of moonshine, and the patrolling of the border and coasts against smuggling. The smuggling problem, says the Commissioner, is most acute in the Great Lakes area and along the St. Lawrence River section of the Canadian border. As for the moonshiner, Mr. Kramer frankly states that "we always will have some of him with us." The work of prohibition enforcement during the first year has been "satisfactory," reports William M. Williams, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and he predicts that it will be more effective in the future. To quote him further:

> "From the reports received from the bureau's agents throughout the country it appears that there is a constantly growing sentiment on the part of the people for a strict enforcement of the law. The courts, it is believed, are beginning to realize that only prison sentences for violating the law will be sufficient. The bureau is now receiving better cooperation from State and local officials, and, after all, complete success of national prohibition, unless a very large sum is appropriated by the Congress, depends upon cooperation on the part of State, local, and municipal officers."

The Commissioner's report also tells us that from January 16 to November 30, 21,826 distilleries, stills, and "still-worms" were seized and destroyed, as were 136,608 gallons of liquor. In addition, 161,834 gallons were seized, but not destroyed. Twenty breweries and 50,448 "fermenters" were seized by his agents during the same period and 24,469 persons arrested.

"The saloon has been thrust from existence throughout the United States," declares Representative Volstead, father of the

Enforcement Act. William H. Anderson, New York State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, while admitting that "it will take a long time to make prohibition fully effective," declares that "prohibition has already prohibited far better than regulation ever regulated."



THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT AT WORK.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

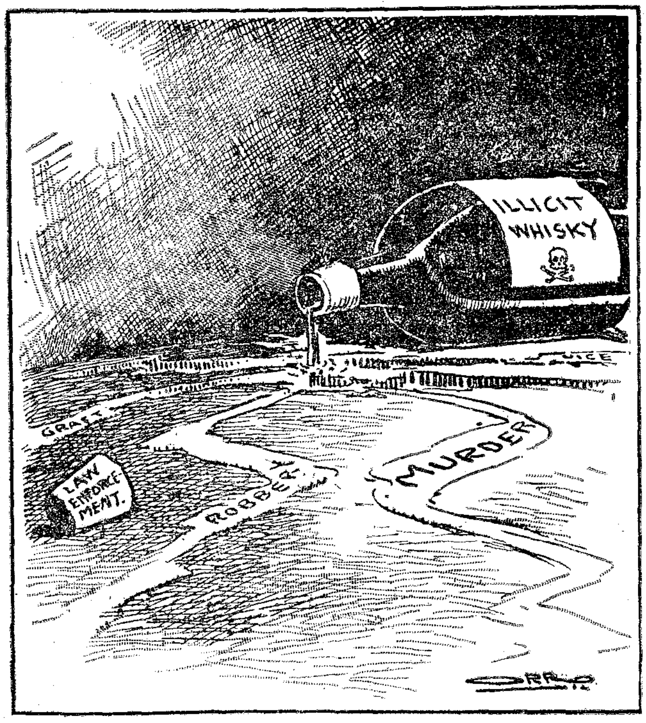
In a dispassionate survey of the results of prohibition the Newark *News* notes that it has bred "wide disrespect for law, in high places as well as low," that it has introduced the bootlegger as a vicious and corrupting influence in our national life, and that "it has turned many normally temperate beer-drinkers into drinkers of whisky, real or bogus, with the result that in certain quarters intoxication is actually on the increase." But it realizes that prohibition was not expected to prohibit effectually at the very first, and it concludes that the future of the reform "is not easy to descry," and that—

> "The surest way to find out is to give to the Amendment and the Volstead Act the strongest kind of literal enforcement, hewing squarely to the line and letting the chips fall as they will. Then, and then only, will public sentiment crystallize to the point that the percentage figures of the Volstead Act either will be repealed or fail most signally of any such fate."

"Prohibition is not effective in the prevention of drinking to excess," concludes the New York *Globe*, after noting that the number of alcoholic cases at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, has doubled since the advent of national prohibition. But, on the other hand, says *The Globe*, prohibition "has practically ended moderate drinking except in the growing number of households where home-brew is to be found and in the homes of the well-to-do, where stocks have been laid in to *outlast the drouth*." "The whole wretched farce of national prohibition is creating in millions of Americans a new and unnatural attitude toward their country and its laws," says the New York *Evening World*, which foresees a growing sentiment of resistance "that will make enforcement impossible." The first "dry" year has cost the United States Government and the various State governments approximately $1,000,000,000 in loss of internal revenue taxes and in cost of enforcement, estimates a Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*. "Reports from all over the country show that the attempt to enforce the prohibition law has been followed by failure to a very large extent," remarks the Brooklyn *Citizen*, adding: "What is not doubtful is that in nearly every considerable city, and certainly in all the Middle and Eastern States, public sentiment is adverse to the law."

Looking to the future, Mr. Deets Pickett predicts that national prohibition enforcement will follow the same line of development that State prohibition enforcement has followed "in practically every State where prohibition has become the law." In a bulletin of the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Pickett charts this line as follows:

> "When the law first goes into effect its results are almost miraculous. The traffic in liquors ceases, the habitual drinkers accept the discussion as concluded, peace and prosperity descend upon the community like a shower of blessings. The indicator of drunkenness, pauperism, crime, and delinquency descends with a rush.
>
> "In a few months a second phase appears. Prominent men, misreading public sentiment, say things and do things which seem to indicate that the fight for alcohol is not hopeless and that the law may be overthrown or emasculated. The ex-saloon keeper takes courage, the appetite of the habitual drinker is re-awakened by the suggestion, the ward-heeler and corrupt politician breathe again with the hope that the saloon will yet return as a center of corrupt politics, a medium of 'reaching the boys' who can be reached by reprehensible methods. News of the slightest violation of the law, tricked out in spectacular writing, appears with great frequency in a large section of the press, while news of the splendid effects of prohibition is given no publicity. Antisocial individuals and groups begin to find faulty spots in the law and in the enforcement of the law. Inexperienced officers begin to disclose their weakness; judges who have not previously had to deal with offenders against prohibition inflict fines of ten dollars and similar absurd penalties.
>
> "As a direct consequence the indicator of alcoholism and its attendant evils begins to rise. It never reaches its former high point. Prohibition at its worst is much better than license at its best. But still, as this second phase reaches its culmination, affairs become semiscandalous.
>
> "Then the people awaken. They turn with fierce resentment upon every candidate for office who breathes the least hostility to the prohibition law. Judges, learning that bootleggers are inevitably the worst of criminals, begin to inflict severe penalties. Juries convict regularly, when conviction is justified. Legislative bodies amend the law so as to eliminate 'holes.' Enforcement organizations, finding themselves upon the defensive, throw leniency to the winds and act with vigor. Once again the indicator of alcoholism sinks rapidly to a low point, where it remains with monotonous consistency during the years and decades to follow."



CORK IT!

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

TO CURB THE PESTIFEROUS LOBBYIST

THIS IS GOING TO BE A BAD YEAR for lobbyists, predicted J. J. Underwood in the Seattle *Times* about January 1, when he stated that there were at that time 125 lobbies maintained in Washington. Two weeks later Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, added his complaint that "Washington is swarming with lobbies of every kind and description," so that "it is impossible for Senators to get to their offices without being intercepted by lobbyists representing various persons or interests concerned with the passage or defeat of pending or proposed legislation." "The epidemic of lobbying is spreading like a plague," declares the New York *Evening World;* "and before very long we must make up our minds whether this is to be a government by duly elected and responsible representatives of the people or a government by lobby."

"Of course," points out the Indianapolis *News* and other papers, "all lobbyists are not crooks, trying to put through legislation that will be detrimental to the public good," but scores of the lobbies in Washington, declares Mr. Underwood in the Seattle *Times*, are "blatant, domineering, vociferous." Furthermore, he asserts, "they are in Washington for the purpose of blackjacking Congress into passing special legislation." We are told that—

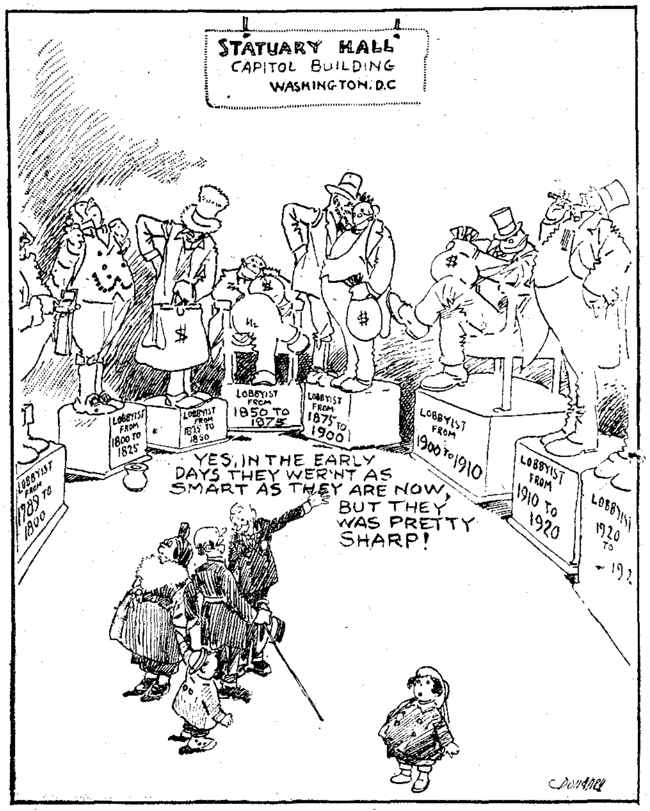
> "These lobbies are political, racial, social, industrial, and sectional. Few of them have any concern whatever for the general welfare of the nation or any desire to decrease the general expenses of the Government. They are determined by threats, persuasion, entreaty, or other means to secure for themselves and defeat for others legislation in which they happen to be interested. They have badgered and hectored Congress till that body has reached the limits of its patience; Congress is tired of listening to pleas for special legislation.
>
> "The methods of lobbying have changed in the last few years, and they have got to change again. To get anywhere with this Congress, a lobbyist must have a good case and he will have to be able to show that the legislation he requests is in the interests of all of the people and not in the interest of a special class.
>
> "Neither is this Congress going to prove very responsive to threats. The day when Representatives could be frightened with awful tales about what this class or that class was going to do to them at the next election has gone by. There is a general feeling that it is about time something was done for the country as a whole, and that's what's going to be done if Congress has its way about it."

As a first step, it would appear that Congress is going to apply to the lobbyist the same curb which the British Parliament, according to the Boston *Globe*, has had in force for years. There, we are told, "Parliament prescribes strict regulations for 'accredited legislative agents.'" In Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Kansas, and other States the lobbyist is required by law to register at the capitol, and state the name of his client and the amount of his fee. Senators Kenyon and Overman would have a similar law apply to Washington "legislative agents," and each has introduced a bill to that effect. Said Senator Kenyon, in the Senate speech that brought on the deluge:

> "I do not know where this lobbying business is going to stop. There are proper kinds of lobbies. Nobody wants Congress to be shut off here on the hill and have people unable to get to Congress; but it is reaching a point nowadays where Washington is swarming with lobbies of every kind and description—some good lobbies and some bad lobbies. I am not particularly objecting to that if it is known just exactly what these lobbyists are and whom they represent.
>
> "Men go out of the Senate and men go out of the House and join up with these lobbies. There is going to be more of it in the days to come. The 'general practise' of law in Washington is coming to be synonymous with 'general lobbying.' I believe that in order to carry on legislation here in the months to come we ought to have some kind of a law with relation to lobbying."

"There is no way to abolish the lobby," says the Boston *Globe;* "the problem is how to insure that it will do a maximum of good and a minimum of harm." "What Congress is entitled to, however," declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "is some measure of immunity from the constant pressure by lobbyists." And, suggests the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, do not forget the lobby "which seeks to influence and stampede the public at large."

"The one thing that the lobbyist fears is publicity," asserts the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch;* "therefore, let us have some of the pitiless exposure which left the lobbyists so enervated nearly eight years ago." In other words, says the Oshkosh *Northwestern*, "put a check on the slippery and dishonest lobbyist." This, it would seem, could be done were the Kenyon Bill to become a law, for the bill provides that a record, or "docket," of lobbyists would be kept at each department in Washington, and also by the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House, the docket to contain:


STATUARY HALL
CAPITOL BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.
LOBBYIST FROM 1789 TO 1800
LOBBYIST FROM 1800 TO 1825
LOBBYIST FROM 1825 TO 1850
LOBBYIST FROM 1850 TO 1875
LOBBYIST FROM 1875 TO 1900
LOBBYIST FROM 1900 TO 1910
LOBBYIST FROM 1910 TO 1920
LOBBYIST 1920 TO — 192
YES, IN THE EARLY DAYS THEY WER'NT AS SMART AS THEY ARE NOW, BUT THEY WAS PRETTY SHARP!
Donahey

NOW THAT CONGRESS IS IN SESSION AGAIN—WHY NOT?

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

> "First, the address of the person acting either for himself or herself or for any other person, corporation, or association; secondly, the address of the employer and business in which the employer is engaged; thirdly, the matter concerning which said agent or counsel has been appointed, and what fee or compensation is to be paid; fourthly, the date of said appointment; and fifthly, the date when such appointment is to cease."

The Senator from Iowa would, moreover, prevent lobbyists appearing before any committee of the Senate or House unless requested to do so, and also bar them from "buttonholing" Senators and Congressmen on all occasions. No "legislative agent" would be permitted to appear before any department or committee unless registered, and all ex-members of either House would be barred because of their former connection.

This makes it rather hard on the "lame ducks," says the Cleveland *News*, which thinks that "none but the most optimistic citizens will expect any great action to result from the agitation over lobbyists." For, continues *The News:*

> "The lobbyist, skilled in fighting for or against proposed laws, not unnaturally fights his prettiest against a bill aimed at his means of subsistence. If he is an ex-member of the body, engaged in the 'general practise' of law in the capital, he readily works upon the sympathies of surviving members by reminding them that they, too, may become 'lame ducks' almost any Election day and desire to fall back on lobbying."

KENTUCKY'S TOBACCO REBELLION

Does Kentucky face another great tobacco war, with its concomitant raids by night-riders such as marked the revolt at low prices some years ago? asks the Lexington (Ky). correspondent of the New York *Times*. The tobacco crisis in Lexington, the largest loose-leaf tobacco market in the world, is said by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* to be "the most serious that has confronted the people of Kentucky since the Civil War," with tobacco that brought 25 to 35 cents last year selling for 3 and 5 cents a pound. In fact, much of it, we are told, is to be converted into fertilizer, so poor is the quality. This crop, which normally ranks fourth among the crops of the United States, is disposed of at auction each year, and early this month, when the buyers offered less than the cost of production for the 1920 crop—the largest yield ever known—the tobacco-growers followed the example of wheat- and cotton-growers and refused to sell, charging that the price slump is artificial. Late in 1920 growers in other tobacco States also refused to sell at the low price offered. "Hundreds face ruin," says a dispatch to the New York *Herald*, "with their tobacco tied up and with prices at the lowest mark in years," and "most warehousemen are of the opinion that the crop should be sold now, regardless of the price, as the product is of poor grade."

"The whole future of tobacco-growing depends upon what happens now," declares the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which has the advantage of first-hand information. The plan which seems to meet with the approval of the majority of growers, we are told, is to hold the 1920 crop for higher prices, and to refuse to plant a 1921 crop. "Under the present conditions, it seems to us there is nothing for the grower to do but curtail the supply; it is the only way to bring the industry back to normal," counsels the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, which assures us that North Carolina and Virginia plan to curtail their plantings 50 per cent. this year, because of low prices. Congressman Cantrill, of Kentucky, says the most important factor in the situation is "the collapse of the world tobacco market; Europe can not buy food for her starving millions, much less tobacco, and the present rate of exchange makes such purchases out of the question." Furthermore, we are told in *Tobacco* (New York), a trade journal, that—

> "During the four years that the war raged tobaccos accumulated in Borneo, Java, South-American countries, and other outlying European tobacco-producing districts, and owing to the shortage of tonnage this could not reach the European market. When the armistice was signed and ships became available, tremendous stocks of tobacco which had been accumulated poured into Europe, glutting the market. These tobaccos sold at rates below the cost of production of American tobacco and have consequently occupied the market to the exclusion of the American product.
>
> "England, which is the largest buyer of the bright tobaccos raised in Virginia, North and South Carolina, has about two or three years' stock on hand and will not, therefore, be a large buyer of this year's or next year's crops. Nearly all of the English manufacturers are reported to have stocks of tobacco for sale and are not, therefore, just now classed as buyers."

"The tobacco crop, which returns more than $1,000,000,000 a year in agricultural wealth to the nation, is marketed in a manner which producers of less important crops would regard as a short cut to financial ruin," remarks the Charleston (W. Va.) *Gazette*, which goes on to explain:

> "For this condition the specialists of the bureau of markets blame primarily the auction system of sales in certain sections and the private contract system in other localities. Under the former method loose piles of tobacco to be sold are placed on the floor of a warehouse and examined by the prospective buyers. The tobacco is not graded, nor does the owner have much opportunity to describe the merits of his product. The auctioneer then offers the tobacco for sale and the buyers are practically in a position to obtain the tobacco for any price they choose to pay.
>
> "In the latter case the tobacco is sold privately by growers who usually have an indefinite idea of market prices to buyers who are fully informed. The sales frequently are made on the farm and confirmed by contracts that are more binding on the seller than on the buyer."

Moreover, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which advocates "a selling organization whereby the present obsolete method of dumping tobacco on the market at one swoop would be replaced by a scientific method of regulating its sale," tells us that under the present system of distribution—

> "Cotton and tobacco are the only crops hauled to one place at a certain time of the year and sold to the highest bidders. The grower of Burley tobacco, confronted by a highly organized and efficient buying force, sells his crop with an unorganized selling force.
>
> "The tobacco is dumped into the market at one time. It forces the manufacturer to buy in advance of his actual needs. To do this he must borrow money with which to pay for the crop. Then he must store it until he needs it. The grower pays in reduced prices the interest of the loan and the charges the manufacturer pays for storage. The manufacturer is compelled to figure these items into the price he pays for the crop."

In another editorial the same paper declares that the lack of organization among growers makes it difficult to agree to "cut out" the 1921 crop. "But," we are told,

> "If the Burley growers formed themselves into such a group as the California fruit-growers maintain they would be enabled not only to cope with unsatisfactory bids for their product, but to swing such a project as is contemplated for the coming year."

"Of course," admits the Utica *Press*, "it is entirely within the rights and privileges of Kentucky farmers to say each for himself that he will raise no tobacco this year," but the Brooklyn *Eagle* thinks this course "can not be defended in law." In fact, asserts this paper, "considerable numbers of men will discontinue the use of tobacco rather than submit to any considerable increase in price." The editor of *Forbes Magazine* (New York) also is interested in the present high price of tobacco. "Prices of cigars and tobacco were never before so excessively high as they are to-day, nor have consumers received the slightest intimation of any prospective reductions," he says. And we are told further—and very emphatically—that

> "The unhappy truth is that several of the most powerful tobacco leaders are men of none too admirable a type. They are a callous, hard-hearted, mercenary, money-grabbing lot, given to questionable operations to line their pockets.
>
> "It would be very salutary if the Department of Justice were to unearth a conspiracy to fix absurdly low prices for the growers' crops and then throw a few of the conspirators into jail."

And in *The Wall Street Journal* we learn that—

> "Manufacturers went through a big year without any cut in prices for finished product. When the 1920 crop became available, they were in position to replace depleted stocks of leaf at low levels. This effected tremendous reduction in working capital requirements and brought down the average cost of leaf holdings, which, in turn, brought down manufacturing costs."

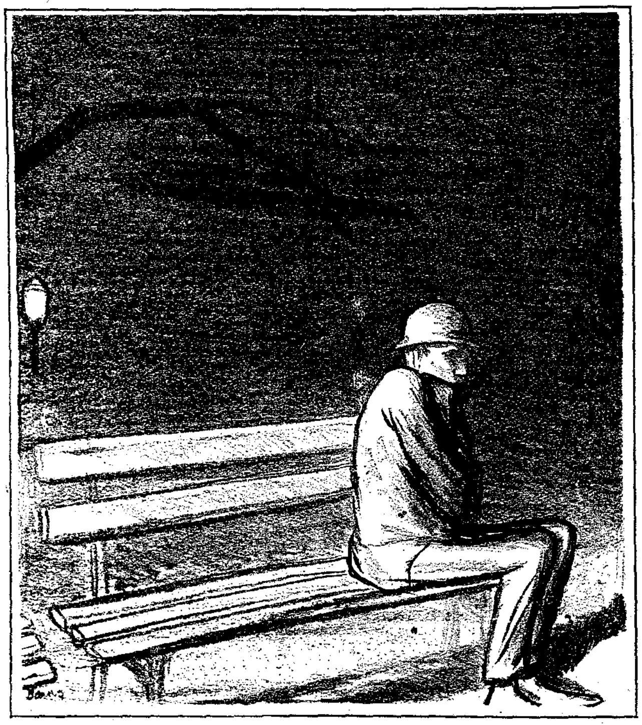
Therefore, concludes the Baltimore *Sun*, "altho tobacco-growers now appear to be in a rather bad way, it is not so with the manufacturers and dealers," who, according to *The Wall Street Journal*, "have had 'the greatest year in the history of the trade' in spite of heavy taxes and top prices for leaf." Continues *The Sun:*

> "Nobody has seen any cut in retail prices following the 'low levels' for leaf and the reduction in manufacturing costs, nor any indication of such. It is true that the great manufacturers buy their stocks of leaf about three years ahead, but it may be noted that in 1917 they were quick to raise prices when they were presumably using up leaf bought in a cheap year of 1914. We wonder whether the cost of 'smokes' and 'chews' will be back to 'normalcy' by 1923, when this year's crop is made up."

REMEDIES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

A GREAT PLAGUE may result in permanent good for mankind, if it forces us to discover a cure for the disease and to take the measures necessary to stamp it out. The years 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904, 1908, 1913, and 1914, so the economists recall, successively found this country suffering from the recurrence of unemployment. Each time there was recovery in due course. But the winter of 1920–21 again finds mills closed, men out of work by the thousands, wages stopt, and profits dwindling in spite of bumper crops, nation-wide need for new building, and a war-stricken Europe with needs for reconstruction sufficient to employ all our surplus raw materials, manufactures, and capital for years to come. As the year ended, 2,325,000 workers were idle, according to a survey made for *Labor*. Figures received by the American Federation of Labor put the total number unemployed in 141 cities at 1,819,272. Some editors think these figures excessive, some point to the resumption of work in many mills during January, others emphasize the fact that much of the idleness is seasonal. But even so, the situation remains serious enough to compel editors, radical and conservative, labor-leaders, business men, and economists to look for ways of alleviating the present distress and preventing its recurrence. No sensible person has any sympathy with the lazy man who proclaims, "The world owes me a living," and who does not bestir himself to collect the debt; But, declares *The Labor World* (Spokane), "most people have deep genuine sympathy with the honest workman who, through no fault of his own, is thrown on the street and can not find work," and it predicts that "we are rapidly approaching the day when steady employment will be demanded as the birthright of every able-bodied, willing, efficient worker in this democracy." When the American Association for Labor Legislation met in New York during the holidays, various speakers emphasized the costliness of these recurrent periods of unemployment and suggested such things as a Federal employment bureau, insurance against unemployment by both capital and labor, elimination of seasonal peaks and depressions in industry, and stimulation of public works when industry lags. The most practical plan, declares Robert J. Wheeler, in an article in the Pennsylvania *Labor Herald* (Allentown), "and one which would give the most lasting results, would be to have national, State, and municipal governments join in a nation-wide organization to finance the 1,500,000 homes we need. This would employ all the unemployed for years and would add five billions to the national wealth." The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* can think only of "palliative remedies." Municipal employment bureaus can perform a valuable service. "Level-headed union officials and level-headed employers, by refraining in this trying period from arbitrary actions, can," we are told, do much more. And then,

> "Local and State governments can do their share by making this period of slack employment the time for undertaking public work, which, lacking this incentive, might be conveniently delayed to a later date. It is peculiarly a time for the exercise of the common virtues—frugality, the will to work, and the will to give the man out of work a chance."



SURPLUS.

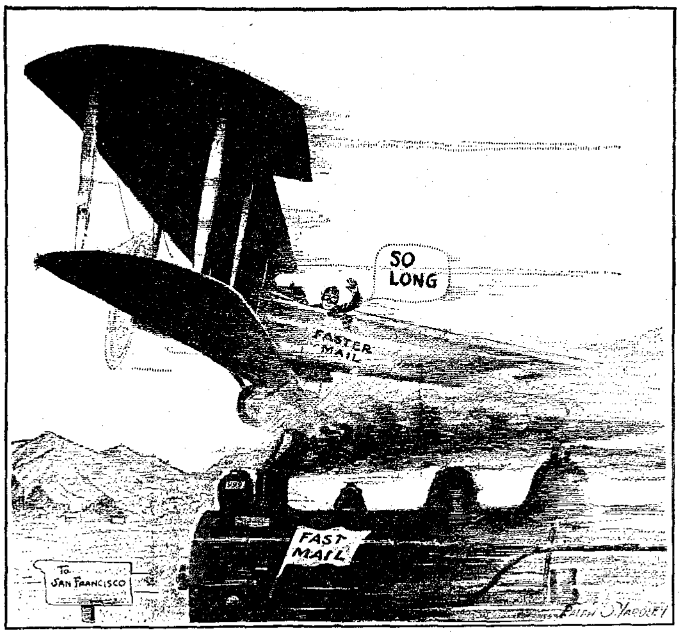
—Cornelia Barns in *The Liberator*.

Labor-leaders like Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, demand the cutting off of immigration to prevent the increase of unemployment. "It is a high crime," Mr. Morrison recently told the Senate Immigration Committee, "for any man in the face of these figures to advocate the bringing of millions of men from Europe and add them to the number of unemployed already here." A protectionist Republican paper, like the Los Angeles *Times*, would set our toilers to work again by constructing a high tariff wall, shutting out the products of foreign labor. It says:

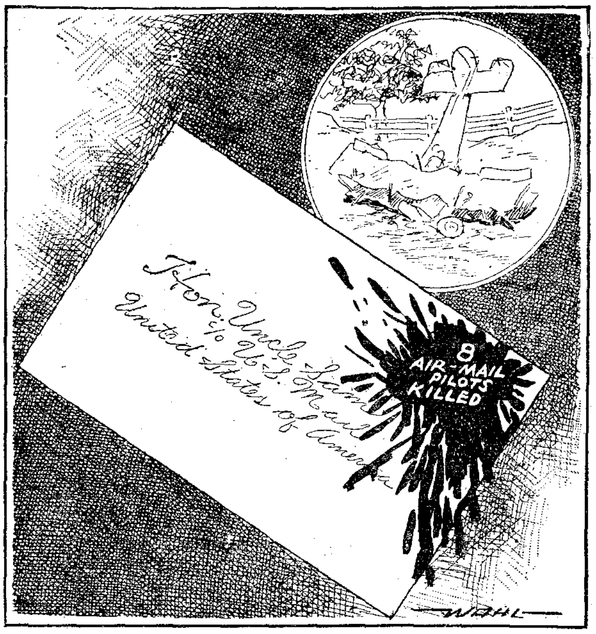
> "We can not afford to purchase foreign-made goods while workmen in our own country competent to produce similar articles are out of employment. We must consider our own people first; and the one way in which we can do so is to enact a tariff law which will equalize labor costs between this country and foreign lands."

But others would rather relieve unemployment by opening up foreign markets to our manufacturers than by closing our markets to the foreigner. A labor conference in New York, which represented machinists, railroad workers, longshoremen, textile workers, and painters, recently adopted a resolution calling on the State Department to remove restrictions on trade with Russia for the reason that unemployment in this country, "which has already reached alarming proportions, could be materially relieved if Russia were permitted to make purchases of clothing, textiles, machinery, and various other supplies, which are needed by the Russian people in large quantities, and which the United States has for sale but can not find any market for." This is a remedy advanced most enthusiastically by the Socialist press. "Throw down the barriers to trade with Russia," pleads the New York *Call*, "and permit the accumulating surplus to go to Russia. This outlet will check unemployment, tend to revive industry, and bring peace to the world."

Other suggestions appear in a series of interviews with business and industrial authorities which appear in *The Daily News-Record* (New York), a garment trade organ. Mr. Wharton Barker goes further than most tariff advocates in suggesting a temporary embargo on European-manufactured goods which compete with those made here. He also calls for the suspension of immigration "over the entire period required to afford renewal of employment for all the people of the United States." A. J. Muste, secretary of the Amalgamated Textile Workers, who are seriously affected by present conditions, suggests the improvement of the public employment service, sensible restriction and distribution of immigration, and the adoption of more efficient methods in industry. Professor Seager, of the Columbia University faculty of political science, believes that employers should go on a half-time basis in a period of depression rather than discharge their employees wholesale. There should also be public employment bureaus and unemployment insurance. Dr. William H. Leiserson, an authority on industrial relations, who was once impartial chairman for the New York clothing



FAST—AND FASTER.
—Yardley in the San Francisco *Call*.



IS IT WORTH THE PRICE.
—Wahl in the Sacramento *Bee*.

FOR AND AGAINST THE AIR MAIL.

trade, says: "The first big fact in any attempt to cure unemployment must be the assumption that if people are brought into an industry they are entitled to twelve months' wages from that industry." If this responsibility were enforced, "employers would be more careful, first, not to overman their plants during the busy season, thus shortening the season and throwing a larger number out of work during the slack season, and, secondly, not to overproduce." Dr. Leiserson calls for these remedies:

> "1. A thorough organization of the labor market on a national scale, through the medium of public labor exchanges, so that the man and the job may be quickly brought together.
>
> "2. The creation of a Federal Labor Reserve Board, which would do for the labor market what the Federal Reserve Board does for the banking interests of the country. Such a board would plan necessary government, State, county, city, and town work over a period of years, withhold it when there is a strong demand for labor by private enterprise, and throw it on the market in times of depression.
>
> "3. The establishment of some form of unemployment insurance. . . . The first thing the Government must do is to pass a law putting the burden of unemployment on industry, and then industry will find ways to reduce unemployment."

Great Britain, several editors note, extended her system of compulsory unemployment insurance on November 8 to include 12,000,000 workers, or two-thirds of the entire number of employed persons and nearly one-fourth of the entire population. This plan has been developed for eight years, and, according to *The Annalist*, "its extension is proof that it has demonstrated its practicability and value." Adds *The Annalist:*

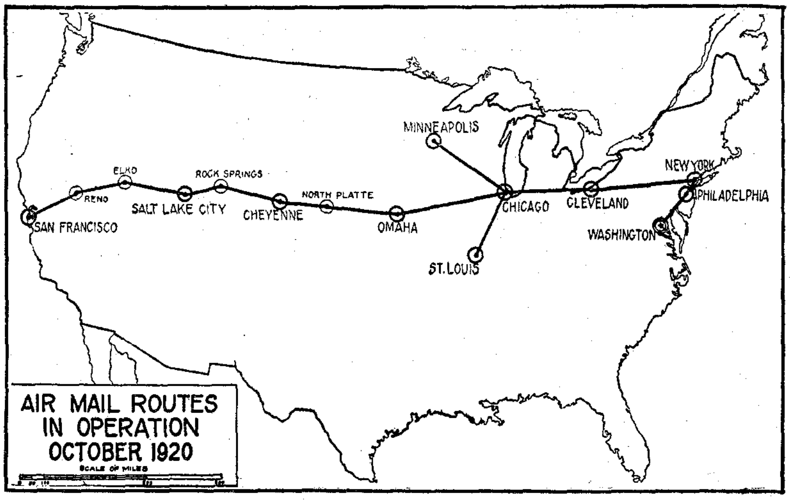
> "It requires no gift of prophecy to see that unemployment insurance will eventually be looked upon just as we now look upon accident insurance. . . . . . .
>
> "In such periods as the present there is always an exaggerated idea of the extent of unemployment as compared to what may be called normal unemployment. While no accurate figures are available, it is certain that several hundred thousand workers are unemployed in the United States at different periods of every year. This unemployment is due to seasonable causes over which the worker has no control, nor can he readily shift from one employment to another unless there is some general system by which such shifts can be accomplished. Furthermore, there should be a certain surplus of labor at all times to be drawn upon as needed, either for new enterprises or for the expansion of existing business. Both to support this surplus or reserve of labor and to provide for those who constitute the 'normal unemployed,' some system of insurance would seem to be a thoroughly practical and demonstrated need."

THE AIR MAIL IN PERIL

A HUNDRED MILLION LETTERS were carried by air-mail pilots last year, at a saving on the Washington-New York route of $42,500 and on the New York-Chicago route of more than $100,000, yet the utter destruction of the air-mail service was threatened recently in the House of Representatives when the $1,250,000 appropriation for the service was eliminated. "After establishing a service covering 3,460 miles, Congress contemplates its entire discontinuance," notes the New York *Globe*, and the New York *Times* tells us that if this is done, "we will fall behind China in the expedition of mail, for China has established a permanent aerial-mail service between Peking and Tien-Tsin." "And we can not afford to do this," adds this paper, which thinks that "at no distant date most of the letter-mail on long routes will be carried by air mail entirely." But, according to Congressman Madden (Rep., Ill.), whose remarks we find in *The Congressional Record:*

> "The air-mail service . . . is a service which has doubtful value, according to my view. I may not be in accord with the advanced opinions of the times, but I have learned, and I have stated this on the floor more than once, that while it costs about seven cents a ton-mile to carry mail by rail, the cost of carrying a ton of mail one mile by air amounts to $5.35. I think it amounts to more, but the post-office authorities admit that it costs $5 a ton-mile. The average quantity of mail carried on an airplane is 400 pounds. Five times 400 pounds are 2,000 pounds, and $1 a plane-mile multiplied by five gives you $5 for every ton of mail you carry a mile.
>
> "There is only one justification for carrying any mail by air, and that justification is found in the experience that may be obtained in the line that flies from New York to San Francisco, where we fly the machines in all climatic and altitudinal conditions, and the experience of flying through those conditions may be of some value from a military standpoint at some future period in our history. But from a purely mail standpoint I do not think the expenditure is justified."

The air-mail service, we are reminded in editorials, was started in May, 1918, and is now in operation between New York, Cleveland, Washington, Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco, with stops at North Platte, Neb., Sacramento, Cal., and other places. Other contract routes now in operation are those between Key West, Fla., and Havana, Cuba, which advances the delivery of mail twenty-four hours, and the Seattle-Victoria route, which saves a day by delivering mail to, and receiving mail from, oriental steamships. Contracts have been let by the Post-office Department, after a thorough survey of the possibilities, for air-mail delivery to Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Atlanta, Raleigh, Harrisburg, and Fort Wayne, Ind., most of these lesser cities being on a direct route to larger cities. It has also been recommended that extensions of service be made to Detroit, Los Angeles, Buffalo, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Seattle, Memphis, and New Orleans. But no routes will be established, maintains Mr. Otto H. Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, in the Washington *Herald*, until they are found to be self-supporting. "It costs no more to send mail by airplane than it does to send the same class of matter by train," he adds. "Mail planes carry from 400 to 1,600 pounds of first-class mail on each trip, the total average performance is better than 94 per cent. perfect, and the actual saving in expenditures has warranted the Post-office Department in establishing present routes and reducing the postage to two cents an ounce," continues Mr. Praeger. And in the New York *Evening Post* we find a further defense by him:



From "The American Review of Reviews."

Air-mail service was started on May 15, 1918, between Washington and New York—a distance of 200 miles. During 1919 it was extended to Chicago and Omaha, and September 13, 1920, service was established across the entire continent, 2,616 miles. During the present year, also, an air-mail route was opened between St. Louis and St. Paul, 610 miles apart.

"One group of Congressmen fights the air-mail appropriation at each session. Their opposition is based on a tissue of misstatements and misinformation. These misstatements have been exposed at each session of Congress, only to be renewed at the subsequent one. In the debate in the House on the present bill Representative Madden insisted that it costs seven cents a ton-mile to carry mail by rail and $5.35 per ton-mile to carry it by airplane. Mr. Madden, of course, knows there are two kinds of mail: the kind which is not distributed on the trains, but loaded solid into storage-cars and costing a few cents per ton-mile, and the kind of mail that is distributed on the train and costing often several dollars a ton-mile. The air mail deals only with this highly expensive character of mail.

"Mr. Madden asserted that it was impossible to send mail by airplane from Chicago to New York unless it was mailed before 3:45 o'clock the preceding afternoon, when the truth is that all of the air mail carried from Chicago east consists of letters mailed during the night or arriving in Chicago during the night. This mail leaves the Chicago post-office at five o'clock every morning and the plane starts for the East at daybreak."

"Unfortunately, Congressman Madden's absurd misstatements are being copied into various editorials as tho they were authoritative," remarks the Springfield *Republican*, which is in favor of "an independent air-mail service over long routes," rather than the present one, in which the air-mail supplements the railway-mail service, and, according to statistics, advances the delivery of mail from sixteen to twenty-four hours. "When night-flying is made possible by well-lighted landing fields, mail will be carried from New York to San Francisco in thirty-six hours," predicts Brigadier-General William Mitchell, Chief of Operations of the Army Air Service, who thinks the Air-Mail Service, if properly developed, "will give us more data as to continued use and operation of airplanes than any existing system of its kind in the world." And the Omaha *Bee* comes to the defense of the air-mail service by reminding us that "the same objections now being brought out against the air mail were once used in argument against rural free delivery, the postal savings-bank, and the parcel post." "All of these survived and made good," notes *The Bee*, which is of the opinion that "the air mail will survive as a feature of our great postal system." "Aviation has long passed the stage where it was an experiment," points out the Pittsburgh *Post;* "it has become more, too, than an invaluable military weapon."

It is the latter phase, however, according to General Mitchell, that has led the Army Air Service to "assist in every way possible the development of the air-mail service, because the mechanics, pilots, equipment, and airdromes may be utilized in case of an emergency." Flying, General Mitchell points out, must be practised constantly in order to keep pilots in trim, and if Army appropriations, from which there can be no direct return, do not permit the development of the army air service, the best way to accomplish the same result is to keep them in flying trim on air-mail routes, which he considers "the most extensive, regularly operated, civil airplane service in the world." That the service is efficient and fairly safe is brought out by Capt. Earl N. Findley, an aviator, in the New York *Times Magazine:*

"Post-office officials say that the number of deaths since the inauguration of the air-mail service is eight. These deaths were largely due to the facts that the aeronautical industry had not produced planes designed specifically for mail-carrying, that a number of the planes were remodeled war-planes, and that flying has been conducted regardless of weather. The air mail has come to New York from Washington and from Chicago in gales and snow-storms which tied up harbor shipping. It has arrived in Cleveland and in Chicago when it was the only means of transportation operative. During the tornado that passed over Ohio and Illinois in the spring of 1920, in which 103 persons were killed and the buildings in cities and villages wrecked, the air mail made its flight through that storm and arrived safely with the mail in Chicago."

Captain Findley then gives an idea of what can be accomplished by the air-mail service, as compared to railway mail service:

FROM	TO	SCHEDULED TIME OF TRAINS, 1919.		POSSIBLE BY AIR MAIL.	
		Hrs.	Min.	Hrs.	Min.
Boston	Detroit	21	55	8	20
Boston	Chicago	27	00	8	45
Boston	New York	6	50	3	00
New York	Chicago	24	20	9	30
New York	Omaha	38	30	15	20
New York	Minneapolis	36	54	13	30
New York	St. Louis	28	45	12	05
New York	Jacksonville	29	22	11	54
New York	Seattle	90	00	31	54
New York	Portland	90	30	32	51
New York	San Francisco	90	30	35	00
Washington	Jacksonville	24	40	8	56
Washington	New Orleans	36	30	12	51
Washington	Chicago	22	10	8	11
Washington	St. Louis	27	55	9	30
Chicago	Minneapolis	11	24	4	48
Chicago	Omaha	12	45	5	30
St. Louis	Kansas City	7	25	3	06
St. Louis	Fort Worth	26	10	7	25
St. Louis	Omaha	13	26	4	42

The route that would suffer most, if Congress refuses funds for the air-mail service, is the route between Seattle and Victoria, B.C., thinks the Seattle *Times*, for here a saving of days is sometimes effected. Says *The Times:*

"Nowhere else in the United States are conditions for a trial of airplane-mail service more ideal. Incoming steamships pause at Victoria, a foreign port, *en route* to Seattle. Outgoing liners also stop there. The trips that have been made to date by the airplane mail-carrier show a great saving of time can be effected in the case of incoming vessels. Mail loaded on planes and rushed to this city reaches here many hours before the steamship.

"The saving of time outgoing is even a greater factor. Were it not for the airplane mail, letters coming in a few hours after a steamship had left Seattle would lie over until the departure of the next mail-boat, perhaps a matter of ten days or two weeks. As it is now, the mail is hustled into the aerial carrier and rushed to Victoria, where it is loaded upon the outgoing liner, reaching the Orient days earlier than otherwise would be the case."

"The air-mail service has been fairly satisfactory," thinks the Dayton *News*, which reminds us that "other nations have fostered it to the point where it is considered essential now." "Aside from its military importance, which can hardly be overestimated," points out the Atlanta *Journal*, "aviation is so rich in possibilities to the country's commerce and general progress that on this account alone the air-mail service, which has achieved substantial results in spite of Congress rather than by its encouragement, should receive fair treatment." The New York *Globe*, which looks upon the attitude of Congress as "astonishing, particularly when the agitation against armament is taken into consideration," tells us that—

"Aviation will feel directly the result of this curtailment, and it would seem that nothing could be better calculated to put the aeronautical industry into a sort of coma than this death-warrant served upon the chief civil aerial activity under the Government. If we do not wish to be fighters, and still would like to retain a grip on aviation, we can not abolish the air mail. Yet Congress has already begun scrapping armaments and the House has killed the aerial-mail provision. Unless the Senate restores it the outlook for American flying will be poor."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Hoover takes the rational view of the European situation.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

We see that the silk shirt has departed. Well, probably it's better off.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Powers are prepared to fight to the death over disarmament.—*Washington Post.*

The most annoying questions of the day are those little Willie asks.—*Kingston British Whig.*

As the days begin to lengthen watch the markets begin to strengthen.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Austria makes a strong appeal for the friendship of the world by threatening to hang profiteers.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Briefly, Europe's present trouble is too many raw deals and not enough raw material.—*North Adams (Mass.) Herald.*

In spite of Marion, Ohio's, unprecedented demand for advice, there is no noticeable shortage anywhere else.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Money talks louder these days, but its list of speaking acquaintances is growing narrower and more exclusive.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

A physical director says people are becoming round-shouldered. This is the inevitable result of the present tax system.—*Kingston British Whig.*

It may soon be necessary to offer to keep the tax and let the Government have the income.—*New York World.*

An army that will bear reducing is the army of the unemployed.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

Casual study of the world's indebtedness almost persuades one to believe in the saying that experience is a dear teacher.—*Moline Dispatch.*

Even protection can not enable our infant dye industry to compete with Germany in the production of yellows.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

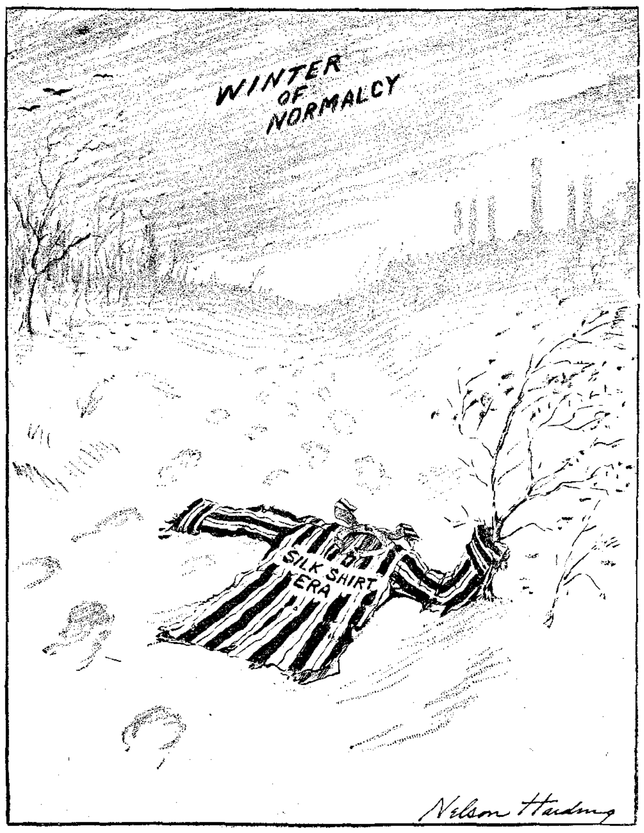
Recent revelations make us wonder if some of those "dollar-a-year" men were so called because that was all they overlooked.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Austria announces that it has reached the end of its resources. We may not like Austria, but that fellow feeling makes us kind.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

The Czar never really understood the proletariat, and naturally could not be expected to oppress that class of people as intelligently as Lenine and Trotzky do.—*Kansas City Star.*

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler announces that he recently had a seven-hour conference with Mr. Harding. No wonder the President-elect is looking tired and haggard.—*Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.*

Rumors that Caruso may never sing again must be pretty startling to those five doctors who are caring for him. They should exert every effort to get him in shape to sing at least ten or fifteen minutes in order to pay their bills.—*Kansas City Star.*



THE BROKEN BUTTERFLY.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

Coal is going down—in the bins.—*Albany Journal.*

Instead of a boom, the tariff might prove a boomerang.—*Savannah News.*

The two principal kinds of time are standard and wrist watch.—*Detroit Journal.*

The East may not be as woolly as the West, but it's wilder.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

The prohibition agents are trying to take the "hic" out of Chicago.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The money the other fellow has is Capital. Getting it away from him is Labor.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

The coal profiteers should be carried up to the peak of coal prices and thrown off.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

What will they do with Wall Street after they've run all the crooks out of New York?—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

"Punish the home brewers!" urges a zealous citizen. Does he think they aren't being punished?—*Kansas City Star.*

When it comes to protesting against something or other those German "supermen" can beat the world.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

One can't help wondering whether the man who would reform the world has succeeded in making one man perfect.—*Louisville Post.*

Japan's argument that she can't afford to reduce her navy is pure nonsense. California has no navy.—*North Adams (Mass.) Herald.*

Obregon has established peace in Mexico so effectively that New York City ought to send for him to do the same thing here.—*New York World.*

A worthless fresh-air system in the public schools of New York cost $860,000, but that's nothing to what hot air has cost the city.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Considering the fact that oil is supposed to be a lubricant, it certainly does cause an awful lot of friction in international affairs.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Maybe there is still a chance of luring the dove of peace into the League of Nations assembly. China's representative to that body will be Dr. Koo.—*Kansas City Star.*

Hurray! We thought we'd have to pay income tax this year, but now we hear the blanks are to be sent by mail. Nine rahs for Burleson. Long may he wave!—*Nashville Tennessean.*

In the recent elections France has lost some of her Senators of the Extreme Right. Most people in this part of the world didn't know there were such Senators.—*New York Evening Post.*

A letter mailed in 1900 has just been returned to the writer, because the addressee can not be located. Burleson is to blame for only eight years of this, but his was the only administration that gave up the search.—*Kansas City Star.*

AMERICANS RALLY FOR GREAT CHILD-RELIEF FUND. NATION-WIDE DRIVE IS NOW IN FULL SWING

ENTHUSIASM FOR THE CHILD-FEEDING FUND is now at high tide throughout the country, as the State and local organizations are pushing the campaign with great energy and are turning in the splendid results of their work. All feeling of indifference has vanished, all reluctance has disappeared, every thought of previous efforts or of former "drives" for relief funds is forgotten, and the only thought now is that every last one of the helpless, suffering waifs, innocent victims of the Great War, whose hands are outstretched to America for help, *must be fed and clothed at once.*

A few sentences from a letter just received from the J. R. Wilson Lumber Company, North Carolina, to THE LITERARY DIGEST, well expresses the enthusiasm and deep purpose which have been aroused throughout the entire nation by the plain statement of facts and the intensive appeal which we have been making during the past three months: "The response to your call for money to feed the 3,500,000 starving children of Europe is nothing short of miraculous. Will America do her duty to a starving world? Yes, she will. Will she answer to the call of the distrest nations of the earth. She will answer their call. The spirit of love, humanity, sympathy, and kindness fills the great sympathetic American heart, that goes out to the suffering nations—the starving children—the distrest of earth. Our hearts are open, the appeal touches us."

Many communities which have already given generously are increasing and often doubling their contributions. For example: the Commonwealth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Richmond, Va., last month sent a check for $2,472, collected from the people of that city, and now sends another check for $2,405.69, which with other small amounts received makes the total from this Chapter over $5,100. Greenville, S. C., has more than doubled its earlier contribution and has reached a total of $4,499. Ridgewood, N. J., sending $6,684 to be added to its previous contributions, writes: "The people of this village have responded with enthusiasm to your irresistible appeal. We have a population of only 7,500, but we have already turned in more than $1 per capita, and our total will soon reach $10,000, or $1.33 for every man, woman, and child. Six of our churches have given from $224 to $1,600 each, and a seventh church will take an offering in a week or two, Our Red Cross Chapter, including, with Ridgewood, the towns of Hokokus, Midland Park, and Glen Rock, has sent $1,000; our high school, $600. It has given us all great pleasure and satisfaction to cooperate in this life-saving work." These are just a few examples of what hundreds of the smaller towns and villages are doing. Large cities are turning in correspondingly large amounts, running up in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. For example: In November the Rochester Patriotic and Community Fund made a contribution of $50,000, and has now felt so strongly the urgency of the appeal that it has sent an additional contribution of $40,000, while, at the same time, many individuals of Rochester have sent their checks direct, or through their churches, or newspapers. Just this past week the Rochester *Times-Union* has sent us a second check of $2,566.73, in addition to a previous check of over $2,000, for contributions gathered by that newspaper. Cincinnati has made a first contribution of $150,000, and this, in all probability, will be followed by an additional contribution later. Youngstown, Ohio, from whose citizens we have already received scores and scores of individual checks, has now made a further contribution of $25,000, and will probably add to that amount.

The real pleasure of giving to save the lives of little children has taken strong hold upon the hearts of men and women everywhere. Hundreds of letters have come to THE LITERARY DIGEST expressing the most earnest gratitude for the opportunity to help in such work. This letter from Mrs. C. S. D., Massachusetts, is typical: "I am so glad you have suggested the gift of Liberty bonds. I felt I had sent all the money I could, but now I see where I am privileged to contribute more, and I enclose four one-hundred-dollar Liberty bonds to be added to my first subscription, so very grateful to be shown a way in which I can help a few more little ones."

Everywhere the people have caught the vision of great need and of their opportunity and privilege to meet it. Even the American Indians of the Crow Creek reservation have seen the outstretched hands of the hungry children and have heard their appealing cries, and a long list of contributors has come with a letter saying that—"All of them have made generous contributions to the various war-funds, the Red Cross, etc., and they now wish to be represented in this latest philanthropic movement." The list of contributors includes many such names as the following: Peter Different Horse, Touched, Reclining, Porcupine Head, Chunky Woman, Annie Little Cloud, Medicine Nest, Mary Pretty Boy, Red Hair, Annie Strong Blanket, Mattie Surrounded, Fool Bear, Wooden Horn, Mrs. Scalper, and Mrs. Seeking Land.

The Junior Red Cross of the public schools of Allentown, Pa., writes: "Please accept the amount transmitted ($250) and use it so that it may help as many as possible to grow up to be strong and healthy boys and girls. We are anxious to do our part to stop the 'Slaughter of the Innocents.' We are glad to help these children of Central Europe, for we, too, are children, and desire to gladden their hearts and brighten their lives so that the smiles may reappear on their faces."

This great eagerness, which has taken hold of the American heart, to transform suffering into comfort and sorrow into joy, and to bring back the smiles to the faces of millions of little children, is making sure beyond question that the entire $33,000,000 needed for food, and clothing, and medicine will be provided. We can not believe that a single man or woman whose eyes read these words will wish to be counted out of participation in this necessary and beautiful work.

Please send no more money direct to "The Literary Digest," but send all contributions to the State Treasurers (see list on page 85 in our issue of January 15), or to the National Treasurer, Franklin K. Lane, 42 Broadway, New York City. No contributions received by THE LITERARY DIGEST after January 17 will be acknowledged in the columns of this magazine. All contributions received after that date were too late for printing in the present issue. It has not been possible to print this week the entire list even of those received up to January 17, and the remainder of these names *only* will be printed next week. **We urge all our readers to give the heartiest possible support to the local organizations now in operation and to continue the most generous giving until the great fund is completed.**

Contributions to THE LITERARY DIGEST CHILD-FEEDING FUND—Received to January 17, 1921

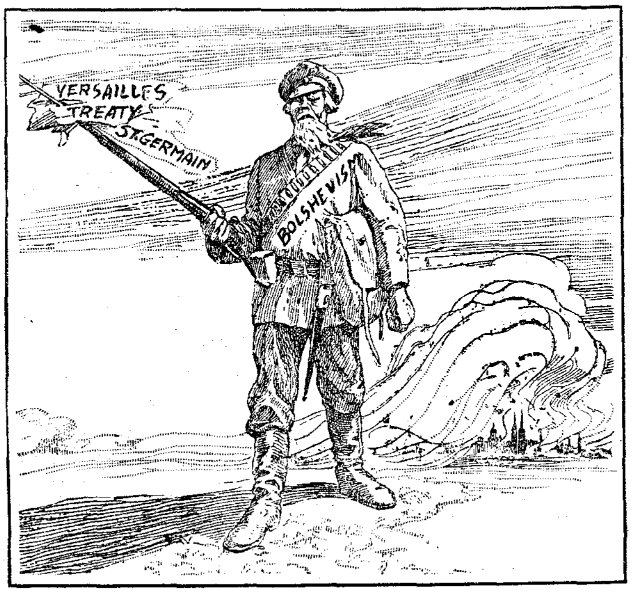
$150,000—Cincinnati (Ohio) Community Fund, First Contribution.
$40,000—Rochester (New York) Community Fund, Second Contribution.
$25,000—Youngstown (Ohio) Community Fund, First Contribuion.
$7,535.43—Through "A. R. A."
$6,684.00—Churches, Schools and People of Ridgewood, N. J. (including Hohokus, $134; Midland Park, $100).
$5,967.72—People of Franklin Pa., and Vicinity, through the "News Herald."
$4,000.00—From "Alice," Germantown, Pa.
$3.193.93—Citizens of Evanston, Ill., through Evanston "News-Index."
$2,566.73—People of Rochester, N. Y., through the "Times Union."
$2,405.69—Commonwealth Chapter D. A. R., Richmond, Va.
$2,017.86—People of Greenville, S. C.
$1,600.61—Calvary Baptist Church, Minneapolis, Minn.
$1,500.00—Emery L. Walker.
$1,324.45—Community War Chest, Derby, Conn.
$1,300.00—Allin Township, McLean County, Ill.
$1,131.69—The McLeod Wesley Men's Bible Class of Trinity Meth. Church, So., Sumter, S. C.
$1,100.00—Ladies of the Foreign Colony of Tela, Spanish Honduras, Central America.
$1,005.92—People of Geneva, N. Y.
$1,000.00 each—Leigh M. Pearsall; Henry L. Cohen; "E. P. du P."; Mrs. Mabel Wagnalls.
$877.42—Central Ladies' College of Lexington, Mo.
$856.81—Mt. Auburn Presby. Church, Cinn., Ohio.

(*Continued on page* 50)

FOREIGN - COMMENT

AUSTRIA'S COLLAPSE

THE RISE OR FALL of a new state born out of the chaos of war astonishes no one, but the decline of the oldest, haughtiest monarchy in Europe to sheer pauperism, so that it must beg its way on the highroad of international politics, is a warning as much as a grief, say those who believe that the framers of the Treaty of Versailles were guilty of a criminal blunder in deciding the fate of Austria. "No beaten people has ever been handled so ruthlessly or with so utter a disregard for its necessities since the intercourse of nations assumed a civilized form," say some adverse English critics, and even in the French press we find the Royalist *Action Française* (Paris) confessing that "we broke up the old Austria without regard for the consequences, and now the consequences thrust themselves upon us." The leading French Socialist paper, *L'Humanité* (Paris), charges that such sympathy as is abundant now in the *bourgeois* press proceeds not from feeling for Austria's sufferings so much as from the aspiration to gain financial control of the country. The cause of Austria's economic collapse is succinctly stated by a Viennese contributor to the *Leipziger Volkszeitung* (Ind. Soc.), who informs us that Austria's agricultural produce is sufficient only to feed the people for three months in twelve. For lack of coal, Austrian industries are reduced to one-third their prewar output, he relates, and her prewar revenues from banking, commerce, et cetera, are now stopt.



A VIENNESE TREATY SOLUTION.

"The bayonet of the Bolshevik is mightier than the pen."

—*Morgen am Montag* (Vienna).

"Plainly there is only one solution of the Austrian problem, and that is its joining with the German Reich. Fusion with Germany may not end our misery at one stroke, we Austrians know, but even tho Austria is doomed to die, the 60,000,000 of Germany's population have it in their power to rebuild Austria's industrial constitution, and renew it, under the form of Socialism."

As a political entity, Austria is said to have "given up the ghost," according to press dispatches, when, on January 11, the Austrian Government announced to the Entente that it was at the end of its resources and no longer in a position to continue. The Government declared its intention to retire and place the administration of the country in the hands of the Reparations Commission. For the resuscitation of Austria, we are told, the Allied governments have under consideration a plan providing for an Allied loan of about $300,000,000 to be extended in instalments within the next five years. London dispatches relate that the plan was drawn up by Sir William Goode, British member of the Austrian Reparations Commission, who on his return from the Continent in December predicted that unless the Allies gave immediate aid to Austria not only would the Government collapse, but disorder, unrest, and misery would follow in the wake of national poverty. Discussing the Goode plan for helping Austria, Baron C. K. Frankenstein, Austrian Minister to the Court of St. James's, said to a London correspondent of a New York newspaper that such a loan would stop the printing of "nearly valueless paper money, would tend to stabilize the exchange-rate, and would permit the development of Austria's natural resources, particularly her valuable water-power." Baron Frankenstein is quoted further as follows:

"Besides the actual loan of money, the scheme under consideration also involves arrangements for credit abroad and the development of trade relations with neighboring states.

"If the plan is adopted and either French or English bankers or their respective governments will supply the funds, Austria should pull through and become self-sufficient in five or six years. If this plan, or some similar one, is not adopted, Austria can not go on. She is staggering now; she will fall.

"I believe, if the Cabinet resigns and the Reparations Commission does not take charge of the country, the first step in the dissolution which would follow would be that each of the seven states that now compose Austria would set up its own government and try to save itself. The states nearest to Germany would try to secure annexation to the German Republic. There would be another partition of Austria. Some of the states would try to remain independent. There would be revolution and communism. Austria would break down completely. We have much industrial unrest in Austria now and more than half the people are Social Democrats. These might easily swing to Bolshevism. The collapse of Austria might be the beginning of wild-fire in Central Europe. Every delay increases the danger. Unless Austria is aided soon these things may come to pass."

The Vienna *Arbeiter Zeitung* (Soc. Dem.) declares that it is not sympathy with Austria that moves the Entente Powers to assuage her suffering, but their realization that "the collapse of Austria would kindle a fire from which all Europe might go up in flames." This paper charges that the Entente Powers realize that the wreck of Austria is their work, and adds:

"They have deprived us of everything necessary to live and of everything that belonged to us on the basis of the right of self-determination. Of their miscarriage of decisions we are the product, and our fate is their inescapable responsibility."

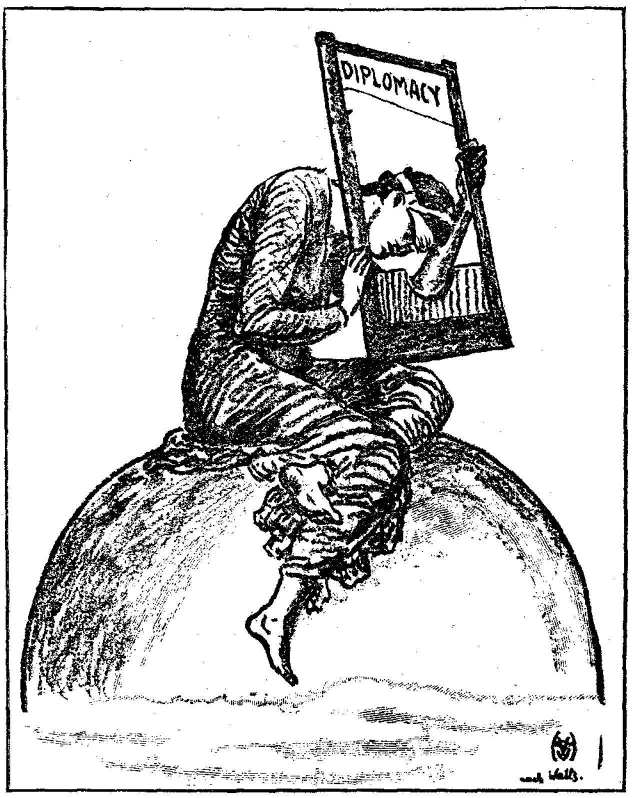
The Vienna *Neue Zeit* (Lib.) charges that the French disposed of Austria's future just as they pleased, and goes on:

"They denied us union with Germany. They saddled us with a Reparations Commission that costs more than a milliard a year and devotes itself to making graceful speeches. If the Entente had really accomplished anything toward the betterment of Austrian exchange since the Treaty of St. Germain, the situation to-day would not be so calamitous. But the first two years of the republic were wasted. . . . Foodstuff credits given us in charity can not be seriously considered. But we can consider seriously the fact that the Entente Powers gave our country up to a plague of international locusts—financiers, industrialists, et cetera—and they have literally devoured Austria."

There are not many alternatives in the way of working out Austria's salvation, remarks the London *Daily Telegraph*, which proceeds:

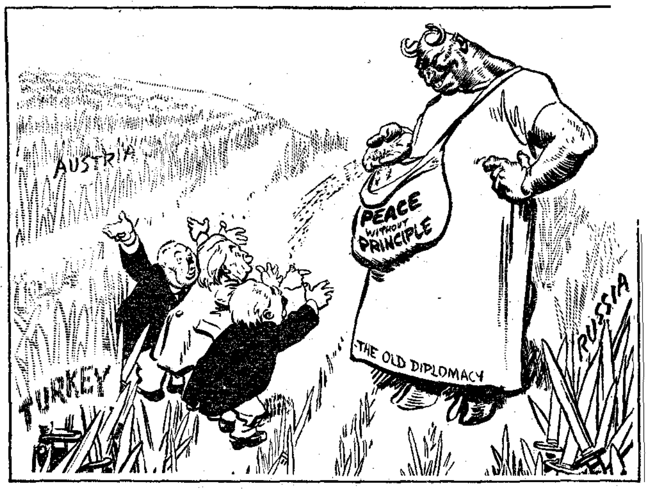
"One of them is union with Germany, which might, on sentimental grounds, be welcome to the predominantly Teutonic population of Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Vorarlberg, and Tyrol. But such a modification of the Peace settlement could not be permitted. France did not fight so hard for victory in the war in order to give Germany a new recruiting field, nor Italy that she might be faced across her new northern frontier with the Tedeschi in a new and more formidable shape. Nor is piecemeal annexation feasible. At the worst Switzerland might take over Vorarlberg to save the population from destruction; but Upper Austria and Salzburg could not join Bavaria without producing political complications, nor would Italy be willing that Serbia should incorporate Styria and Carinthia. And who is to have Vienna? That city, even in its eclipse, is one of the great economic and strategic centers of the world. He who holds it commands much of the transit trade of the Danube basin and the main commercial routes from northern Europe to the Mediterranean. The Magyars would like it, and so would the Czecho-Slovaks; and they could quarrel over it for ever, with the active assistance of Poles, Serbs, and Germans. It is too great a prize to be tossed into the arena. Like Constantinople, it seems that, until calmer conditions prevail, it had better be placed under international guardianship and guaranty."

The latter suggestion is made by the Reparations Commission, *The Daily Telegraph* goes on to say, but the Commission "wishes to extend the process to the Austrian Republic as a whole." As to the money which Austria must have at once, it should be granted in a substantial sum, at least fifty million sterling ($185,000,000), and perhaps more, for which Austria should grant in return control of public finance and revenue by the Entente Powers. With this control assured and exercised by a Franco-British Caisse, this newspaper says, Austria could raise a guaranteed internal loan and through concessions to foreign capitalists be able to develop her water-power, her mineral deposits, and her industrial resources. Her Allied patrons would be responsible for her needs in coal and coke, and would supervise an increased production of milk, cereals, and potatoes. In return they would have oversight of the operations of a nonpartizan budget commission, enforcing national and municipal economies and sternly reducing governmental and milita expenditures. *The Daily Telegraph* says further:



THE YOKE OF EUROPE.

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).



THE SWORD CROPS ARE RISING.

PEACEMAKERS—"Why, we thought it was to sprout olive-branches!"

The Star (London)

"If this plan is promptly adopted, and efficiently carried ou the Austrian Republic may be preserved, and gradually nurs back to solvency and a relative prosperity; and, perhaps, eve tually reassume its place as the nucleus and center of an econom Danubian Confederation. It is not a task that can be relegat either to the Reparations Commissioners or to the League Nations. The Western Powers, France and Great Brita and, if she will, Italy, must undertake the necessary financ and administrative control. They would probably much pref not to do so, for they have responsibilities and burdens enou already. But they have little choice in the matter. Eith they must help, in a vigorous and energetically practical mann or Austria will perish. And that, as we have shown, would be catastrophe, not for her unhappy people only, but for all who a interested—as we are and the French—in the stability and po of Europe. 'If there were no Austria, it would be necessary invent one.' That famous dictum still has a measure of trut Humanity and policy alike warn us that Austria, or what left of it, must not suffer extinction, and it is clear that on the direct intervention of the Entente Powers (since Americ unhappily, will do nothing), and substantial financial aid their part will avail to save this torn and palpitating relic of once mighty empire."

In the view of the Manchester *Guardian*, one other refor is imperative, and it outlines that reform in these words:

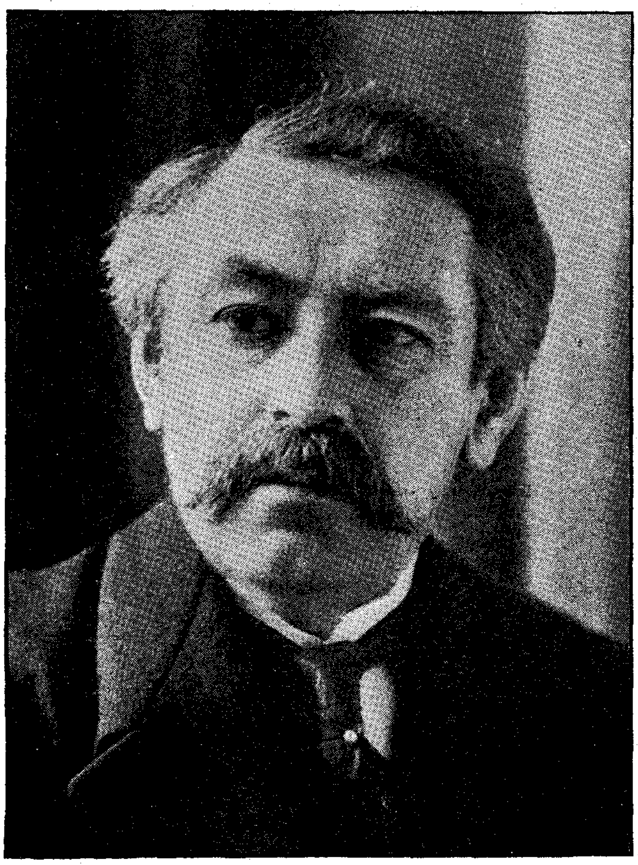
"So long as Russia is excluded from her share in the tra and production of Europe it is hopeless to try to save Centr Europe. We are asking peoples who are in a desperate fix to bu from a distance what they might buy from their neighbors, import from countries where the exchange is heavily again them instead of from countries where they are under no suc overwhelming disadvantage. It is not Austria alone th suffers, tho her case is the worst. All Central Europe and Ital are in the same position. They are all paying for the crimin delay in restoring peace and trade relations between Europe an Russia. To deprive Europe of the grain markets of Russia an of the productive energy and genius of Germany is to drive h from relative prosperity into what Mr. Brailsford has well calle a 'slum existence.' That is the fate which our statesmen a inviting. It is the fate of one state at this moment. It will b the fate of other States to-morrow, and in the long run, if th necessary remedies are not applied, no part of Europe can hop to escape it."

In France the semiofficial Paris *Temps* observes:

"The continuance or disappearance of Austria as an inde pendent state is a matter of European policy. Financial ex pedients alone are not sufficient to meet the problem. . . . Th entire policy of the Entente Powers toward Central Europ must be so ordered as to insure the continued independence o Austria. All the states created or enlarged at the expense o the old Austria-Hungary must be associated in this policy. Ar we ready for this? Are they ready for it? That in a word i the nub of the matter."

"GERMANY MUST PAY"

"GERMANY MUST PAY" is the cry of the French nation as unanimous as "*Vive la France!*" and the two phrases have a very real connection, too, we e told, for, according to the Paris *Gaulois*, the question is no nger whether France shall merely have the gains of victory, ut whether she shall "live or die," and whether she shall escape the monstrous paradox it would be to have a conquered ermany rear itself upon the ruins of victorious France and hether, while Germany suspended her indemnity payments, ance should be in bankruptcy." The Paris *Democratie ouvelle* declares that France's financial situation "is extremely itical" and can not be otherwise in view of the fact that, "as e so-called victor, France not only pays an interest on the 200 lliards ($13,000,000,000) which it spent to resist the German slaught, but must also find the money needed for rebuilding e devastated regions, for payment of war-pensions, for the frayal of the charges of the armies of occupation, since this is e situation in which France has been placed by the conclusion the odious Treaty of Versailles and the capitulations of the liticians. These costs transform themselves into a budget of milliards ($3,250,000,000), half of which sum should be paid Germany, but is not being paid by her." Such editorial pressions, vociferously echoed in some sections of the French ess, confirm the reports of Paris correspondents that the war-demnity forms the dominant issue in France's relations with ermany, with England and her other Allies, and with her editors, chief of whom is the United States. There are other uestions pending between France and Germany, as, for instance, e fulfilment of German disarmament promises, but "the really g issue is reparations, and much of the diplomatic play about ther questions is more or less jockeying for advantage with gard to the indemnity."



FRANCE'S EMERGENCY PREMIER

Aristide Briand, who says "we have the warmest desire to be on a friendly footing with the British and American nations, but there is a pact, signed at Versailles, which must be fulfilled."

France not only gets the major part of what Germany may pay, we are told, but she is in the greatest need of what is due to her, and the most dramatic effect of the domestic conflict about how Germany is to be made to pay was the downfall of the cabinet of Premier Leygues, on January 12. In a request for a vote of confidence his ministry was defeated by a vote of 463 to 125, said to be the largest ballot ever cast against a French government since the foundation of the Third Republic. After the failure of Mr. Raoul Peret, President of the Chamber of Deputies, to form a cabinet, President Millerand called upon Mr. Aristide Briand to meet the emergency, and for the seventh time, as we read, "one of the few great statesmen in France formed a cabinet." From Mr. Briand's statements to the press we may gather perhaps the clearest impression of the French situation. In one interview he says:

> "All depends upon immediate realizations. Restoration of the devastated regions and relief for our finances depend on the reparations settlements, and it is necessary, therefore, to determine as soon as possible the draft of the note to Germany telling her she must pay the first annuities required to balance our budget, what she must pay in kind, what in money, and what is to be the levy on German industry. Finally, an arrangement is necessary with our Allies to realize on our German credit."

In another interview with an Associated Press correspondent in Paris Premier Briand has a particular thought for the United States, as may be judged from the following:

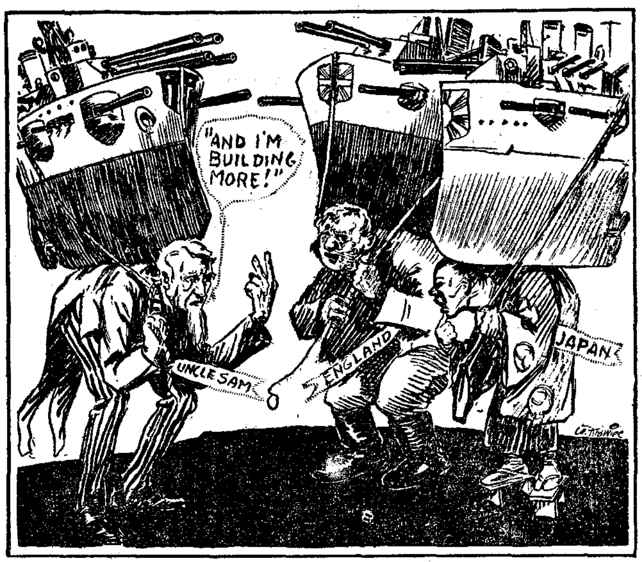
> "It is not the great cabinet, but it is a great cabinet, I have formed. My ministers and myself will be busy men looking after France's internal affairs. We have confidence that the American Administration will look after its own affairs. It may be Republican; it may be Democratic—it matters little; it is always pro-French, I am sure. Please tell them that in America.
>
> "Those who have been in France for many years understand that we are not a militarist nation. We have the warmest desire to be on a friendly footing with the British and American nations, but there is a pact, signed at Versailles, which must be fulfilled. I trust that in the fulfilment of that pact we come not in contest with our friends."

The Paris *Temps* pays tribute to the high intelligence of Mr. Briand, as well as to the immense services he has rendered his country, and declares there can be no doubt he will pursue "a policy of unity at home and friendly relations abroad." Mr. Briand thinks sharply and succinctly, according to the Paris *Journal des Débats*, and as he has assumed office in a difficult moment, in order that his kind of ideas may be applied, the one policy to be pursued is "a policy of united effort so that victory may be realized to the full." But in some other Paris newspapers there is a lack of enthusiasm for Mr. Briand and his cabinet, of which *Le Journal* says: "It contains every element except Simon-pure royalists and communists." An ardent supporter of former President Raymond Poincaré for the Premiership is *Le Figaro*, which openly declares its disappointment and characterizes the Briand cabinet as "the usual patchwork ministry according to the prewar formula." Cryptically, *L'Œuvre* puts a question: "We have a new ministry; shall we have a new government?" Altho all the French deputies are for a policy of greater firmness in dealing with Germany, we read in Paris dispatches, the Right groups are for "using the iron hand ungloved; while the Left groups would encase the iron hand in a velvet glove, but leave the glove unbuttoned." Former President Poincaré is said to be an advocate of the policy of "handling Germany without gloves," while President Millerand is reported to favor the glove method. It is said also that Mr. Poincaré would have been a member of the cabinet Raoul Peret attempted to form and failed if it had not been for the veto of President Millerand, which was the real reason why Mr. Peret gave up the attempt to form a cabinet. Incidentally, President Millerand's action in this matter confirms his reputation as "a strong President," we are told, for this is the first time a French President has taken a direct hand in the organization of a cabinet. In connection with the Allied conference on the subject of reparations, the Paris *Liberté* recalls that Mr. Briand knows Mr. Lloyd George very well, and hopes that he will talk with him clearly and succinctly, as a good Frenchman and a good diplomat. This veiled admonition to France's Premier attracts attention to the concern exprest in sections of the British press lest the reparation insistence of the French result in a strain on the *entente cordiale.* The London *Sunday Times* says:

> "We Britons are perhaps better able to appreciate the French aspirations, since we have but recently emerged from the same dreams. We, too, once announced our resolve to search the German pockets for all the costs of the war without realizing that we could only secure them if we permitted Germany to search the pockets of the world, and that even then the results might be dubious, for the reason that even we shared French apprehension of German *revanche.*
>
> "But as the fever of war has abated we have realized the impossibility of any real recovery of Germany's military power within the lifetime of the present generation. Our realization that the world can not preserve the past and that it must live and work for the future if its wounds can ever begin to heal has been shared by every one of our Allies save France."

A somewhat different presentation of Anglo-French relations is afforded in the Socialist weekly, *Justice* (London), by Mr. H. M. Hyndman, who charges that England has failed in courtesy toward France, and that both before and since the Spa conference British dispatches and communications to France have been "impolite." This is particularly unfortunate, he finds, since there is no nation which attaches more importance to courtesy in personal, national, and international affairs than the French, and he continues:

> "Especially so, when the frightful injuries she has sustained from the war, which, to a large extent, Germany has escaped, are forced upon the attention of her people every day. Whether her policy in regard to Poland and Russia fully accorded with our vacillating tactics or not, the maintenance of good feeling between the two most advanced democracies of Europe is of much more importance than any of the differences which have arisen. The governments of our respective countries are at present given over to a sordid imperialism, dictated by financial interests. We are no better, but, on the contrary, even worse in this respect than France. Ireland, Mesopotamia, and India more than counterbalance Tonkin, Cochin China, Syria, and Morocco. But this policy must give way on both sides of the Channel as the peoples come by their own. For this and many other reasons it is the duty of England as a whole to remedy the dangerous blundering of her politicians by restoring as rapidly as possible the fine spirit of comradeship which prevailed during war and should perpetually continue in peace."

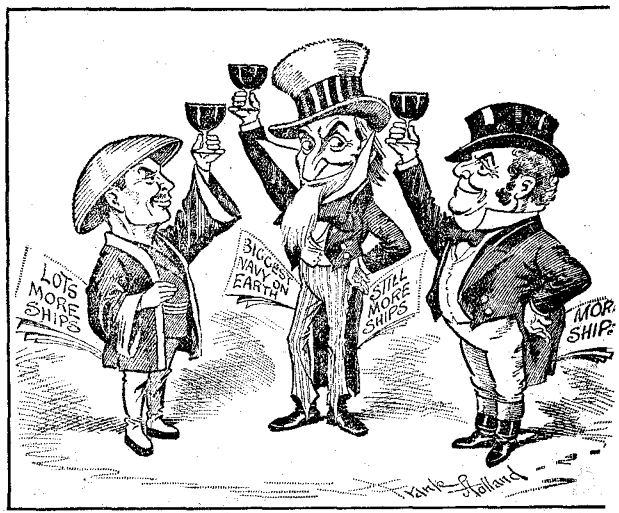


IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR—?

—*Dziennik Chicagoski* (Chicago).

CANADIAN PLEAS FOR DISARMAMEN

DISARMAMENT AS PEACE INSURANCE is h heartily in some sections of the Canadian press : in others we find a certain mood of skepticism, bec "no nation seems ready to disarm voluntarily," and the auth of the League of Nations is "as yet only a thing to be expec



WORDS—AND DEEDS.

"Peace and good will we all acclaim!"
These words are on their lips.
They pledge themselves in friendship's name—
With accent on the "ships."

—*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London

But a stout champion of "Down Arms" is the Halifax *He* which declares that the world "wants peace, wants protec and is tired of aggression." A wild scramble for naval supre can lead only to "bankruptcy or war," in the view of this d published at a great naval base, and it is convinced that national disarmament is the "one sure road to world-wide and brotherhood." The economic burden of armamen "less tolerable now than it was before the war," avers the R *Leader*, and "it would be little short of a crime if the ra armaments were to be renewed with Great Britain and United States as the chief competitors." Says the Win *Manitoba Free Press:*

> "If the American people force a renewal of competition i building of naval armaments they will make a very sinister tribution to the world's future. For increased armament not guaranties of peace, as we jollied ourselves into believin years ago; they are portents of war. If this opportunity naval disarmament passes it may not recur until the world again been convulsed by war."

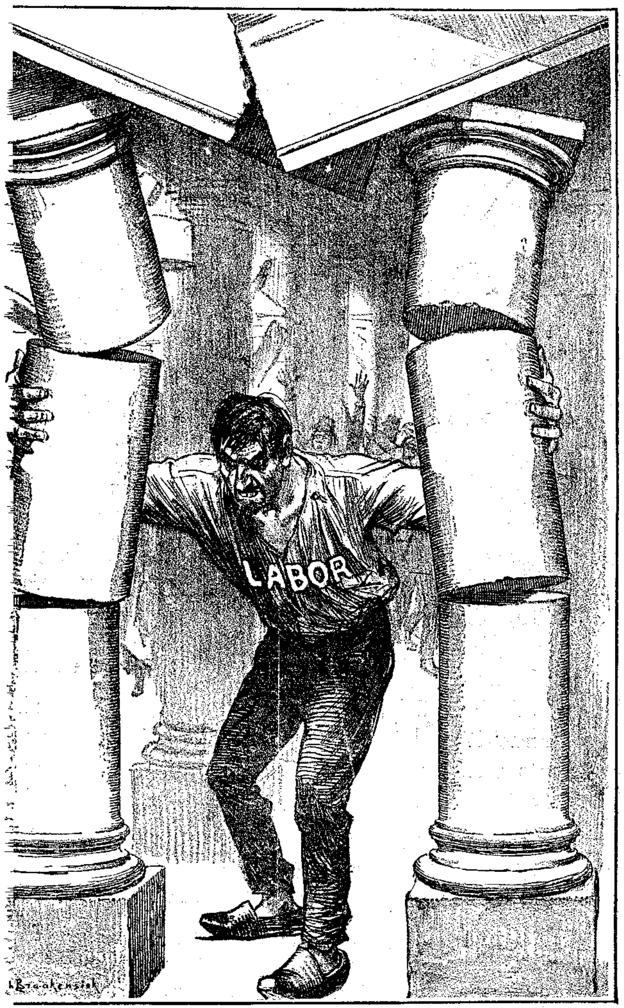
In line with the view that war is the only logical end of petition in armament, the Montreal *Star* cites the opinio General Bliss that there can be no working court of arbitr for international disputes while nations are arming, becau will be always possible for some aggressive Power success to defy the court, just as Germany defied the world in The Kingston *Standard* observes:

> "It certainly is a sad reflection on the common sense o tions, not to put it on any higher grounds, that after the lo millions of the flower of their manhood, the terrible dev tion, the wrecked homes, the making of countless widows orphans, and the havoc which the ghastliest war in history caused, there should be any doubt of the absolute necessit disarmament."

Altho the world is crying for economy in governmen penditures and for a reduction of tax burdens in order business may live, remarks the Toronto *Mail and Empire*, are still "some politicians who acquired the 'war-mentality' can not shake off their squandermania," but the London (*Advertiser* believes that—

n Canada the last scattering squawks for a navy, and
ary training, and fortifications, and all that nonsense seem
ave died out. We have settled down to minding our own
rs, concerning ourselves about the outside world only to
ıd a helping hand where we can, financial aid for the ex-
tion of typhus in eastern Europe, credits to Roumania for
ıstruction. If the Americans go on with armaments, they
seem to be menacing Latin-America or inviting a hostile
oination of Latin-America and Japan. Like begets like."

way of comparison to the foregoing, we cite the verdict of
Stratford *Herald* that "the United States could not drop
ı to a position of dependence on the British Empire without
becoming a part of that Empire." This daily adds that
niddle ground which neither seeks domination nor accepts



E MODERN SAMSON AND THE PILLARS OF SOCIETY.
—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

endence is the only policy for Americans, and that is quite
sistent with a reasonable agreement so to limit future build-
as to preserve the present balance among the three existing
al Powers." Canada's former Premier, Sir Robert Borden,
ommended by the Ottawa *Citizen* for his pronouncement in
or of disarmament, and it says:

> The International Joint Commission, made up of Canadian
> United States Commissioners in equal number and status,
> model of higher civilized relations between neighbors.
> ilization is surely ready to move forward. The people look
> such statesmen as Sir Robert Borden to act as the torch-
> rers."

Iuch less hopeful is the Montreal *Herald*, which remarks:

> International affairs are not yet sufficiently settled, and the
> hority of the League is as yet only a thing to be expected.
> can only hope that the air will be sufficiently cleared by the
> e the Assembly meets again to permit of some decision upon
> uestion which at the Paris Conference last year was regarded
> the very fulcrum of peace."

STRIKES THAT HURT LABOR

UNEMPLOYMENT AND HIGH COST OF LIVING constitute the melancholy harvest reaped by excessive striking, is the comment of some on the record of conflict during 1920 between employer and employee. As to the high cost of living no less an authority than the Syndicalist National Labor Federation of Spain issues a manifesto in which it is stated that "continuous strikes for higher wages have brought about the existing serious situation. Increases obtained by cruel struggles simply return to the pockets of employers in higher costs of food and other articles of necessity." Unemployment as another result of strikes is best evidenced in England, we are told by an investigator for the London *Daily Telegraph*, who quotes an industrial authority as saying that altho there are many other contributory causes to unemployment, including the rate of exchange, strikes "contribute very seriously, particularly such stoppages as those of the iron-molders and miners." This authority is reported as saying further:

> "The disturbance to industry is enormous. About two-thirds of the cost of the finished article goes to labor, and it is, therefore, a primary consideration in contracts. You can not estimate what it will be; you can not rely upon those who supply you with material, nor upon those you are anxious to employ. Until you can stabilize labor you can not carry on your industries, and that, in brief, means you can not provide employment."

The strike of the English iron-molders, which lasted fifteen weeks, dislocated the engineering and other trades dependent on them, according to *The Daily Telegraph's* investigator, who tells us the effect of this dislocation is still being felt. Important contracts for public and other works were held up for lack of necessary material, and British industries were put out of competition with foreign firms, according to this informant, who says that British employers could not make tenders for contracts at home or abroad, as they were without the material they needed and any assurance about the improvement of the situation. In another key industry, coal-mining, the strike had a disastrous effect on many other branches of trade, and it reduced work and wages in the industries set out below by the percentages recorded in this London newspaper:

	Reduction in Percentage of Employees	*Decrease in Wages Paid*
Cotton........	5.0	26.5
Woolen	1.5	22.7
Linen.........	2.6	8.1
Jute..........	1.2	38.7
Hosiery.......	1.7	13.0
Lace..........	5.4	11.8
Bleaching, etc..	4.3	43.6
Boot and shoe..	1.5	9.1
Shirt and collar.	1.0	8.9
Tailoring......	4.4	19.9
Printing.......	0.4	3.5
Paper.........	4.0	14.9
Pottery.......	39.1	48.7
Glass.........	16.0	16.3
Brick.........	11.6	13.3
Cement........	0.9	2.2
Food preparation	3.5	8.5

The loss of wages in these industries amounted to £218,664, and we are told that the figures fall far short of expressing the full effect of the strike, for—

> "These figures are based on returns supplied by only a proportion of the employers and do not include the loss in small firms brought to a standstill. As in the case of the unemployment caused by the molders' strike, the effect is felt for a long time after the settlement of the dispute. The engineering trades, already hit by the molders' strike, suffered again by the action of the miners, short time having to be worked. While the iron-molders' industry was reported to be good after their dispute terminated, some engineering firms had to close down because of lack of coal, and that in time must have its effect on the molders, as they must have an outlet for the results of their labor. To cite a concrete example of how a strike in a key industry throws other trades out of work, no fewer than 111,000 people were discharged or suspended on the second day of the miners' stoppage, 29,000 owing to the entire closing of works and 82,000 owing to reduction of staffs. There were 75,000 discharges in the iron and steel industry and 16,000 in the engineering and ship-building industry in the week ending October 19 alone."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

PAPER CLOTHES

PAPER CLOTHES are not made of sheets of ordinary paper, as some seem to think, but of cloth woven from paper yarn similar to the paper twine sometimes used in wrapping small parcels. This yarn may be made from twisted ribbons of paper or spun directly from the pulp. The woven product looks like burlap. It is not elegant enough for the fastidious, but, on the other hand, a whole suit may be had for 60 cents and an overcoat for 55—prices that have their advantages. The Germans got used to textiles of this sort during the war, and we may see them here ere long. An exhibition of paper clothing and other paper textile products, assembled by the Government, has been showing in Washington and is now on its way through the country. Possibly the man who has been paying $100 for his suits when he could barely afford $50 may feel some temptation to recoup by wearing a few of the 50-cent variety. Writes W. F. Schaphorst in *Paper* (New York):

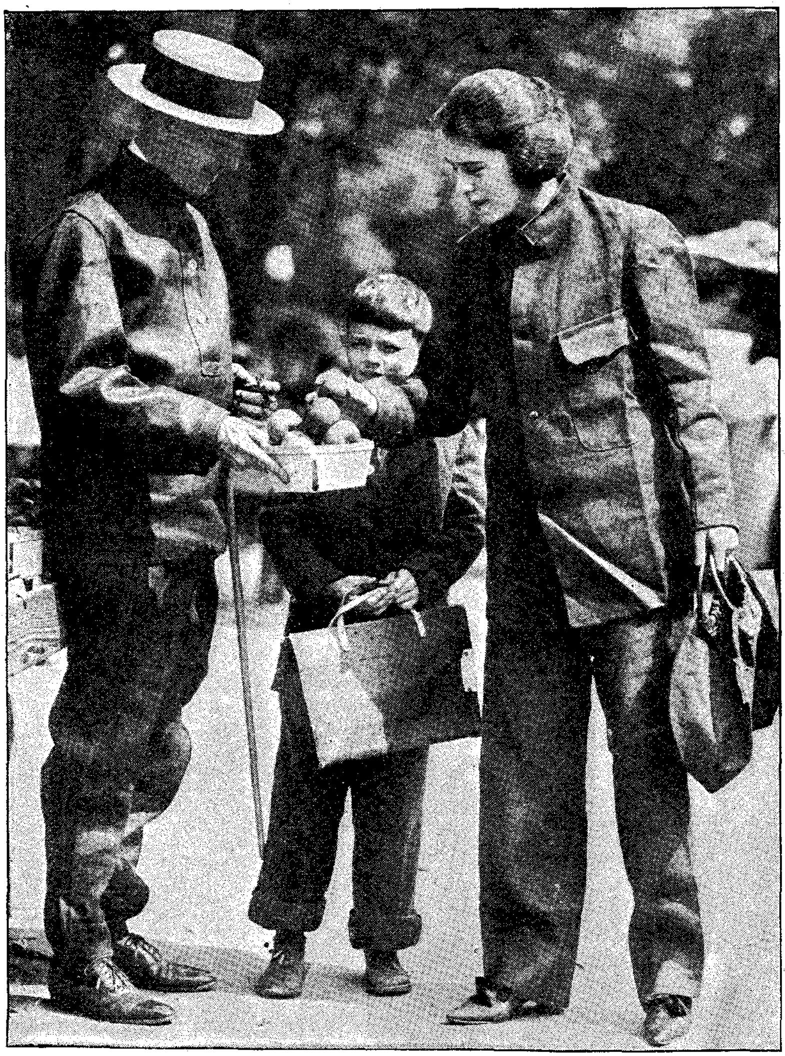


Photo by International.

PAPER SUITS IN WASHINGTON LAST SUMMER.

Mama, papa, and sonny go shopping in their new suits of paper imported from Austria. The suits cost $2.65 and have been placed on exhibition by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The manufacturers claim that the suits are washable and a little ordinary soap and water will make them look like new. Workingmen's overalls can be manufactured for the low figure of fifteen cents. Many other articles of paper are on exhibition at the Bureau.

"Paper and textile manufacturers in the United States are scrutinizing German and Austrian paper clothing and other pulp-products as to their probable effect as a competitive factor in American export trade. Many reports have been received as to the progress made in Germany and Austria in the use of pulp for wearing-apparel and other articles. The American Chamber of Commerce in London reports that one store on the Strand has on hand a stock of 40,000 of these suits at a price averaging 60 cents per suit, American money. German and Austrian manufacturers are shipping large quantities to Italy, Turkey, Argentina, and other countries.

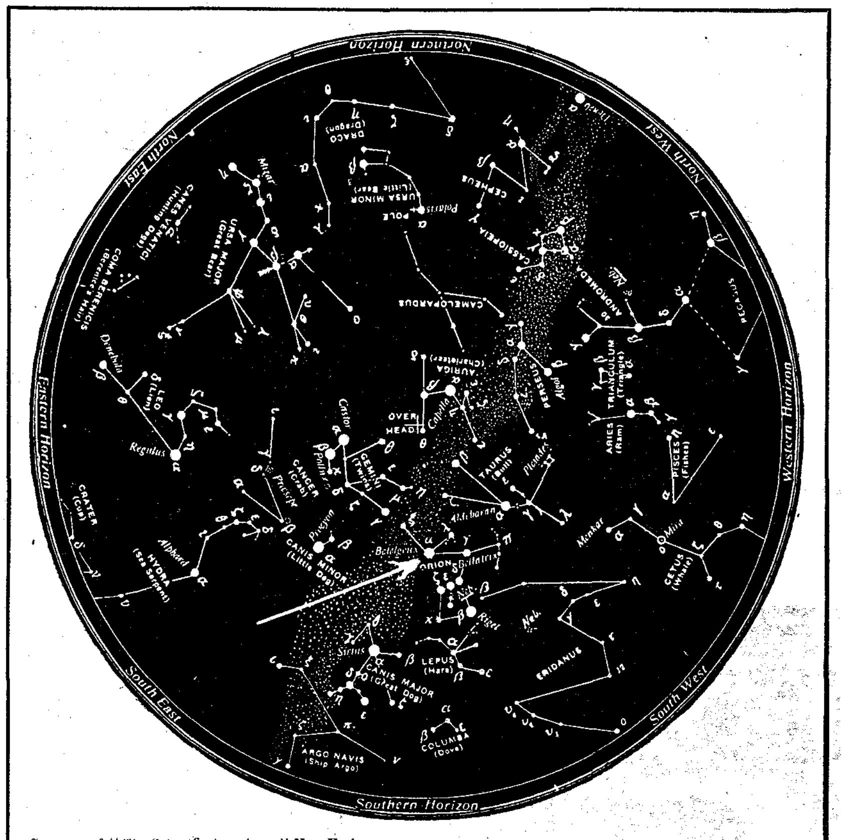
"The paper-clothing industry was regarded in the United States only as a measure of necessity forced upon the Germans with no probable significance to the textile and paper trades after the war. No thought was given apparently to the industry as a possible competitor with cheap American clothing under normal conditions, but in view of further reports it seems that the German and Austrian manufacturers intend to introduce into the markets of the world these pulp and paper substitutes for ordinary clothing. Officials of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce do not believe, however, that the German product will meet with favor in the United States, as the material is too coarse and unfinished. Further improvements and refinement in manufacture may refute the opinion. If these suits are sold here the market will be limited and confined probably to fields where rough, unskilled labor predominates. Even then a low price of approximately $1 per suit would be made necessary to attract an appreciable amount of sales.

"Clothing manufacturers who visited the exhibit held in Washington by the Department of Commerce recently evidenced very little concern about competition after they had an opportunity to examine the material. General opinion prevailed that the quality of the clothing is not good enough to appeal to the average American. The American exporter of wearing-apparel may experience difficulties in foreign markets where money is not so plentiful and standards of dress are not as high as in the United States. If the paper goods can be sold for 50 cents or $1, exports of cheap clothing from the United States may be affected.

"Fear of competition in foreign markets led the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to collect its exhibit which is now *en route* throughout the country. Samples are available for examination by manufacturers, and their opinion is asked on the probable seriousness of competition in foreign markets, because of the wide difference in prices, and what means may be taken to overcome it, if necessary. The exhibit will be on display in the offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and other large cities. When the exhibit arrives the local press will announce it and manufacturers and business men will be invited to visit it.

"Paper garments are priced from 15 to 55 cents each with 40 per cent. paper clothing selling at $2.65 per suit. All paper overcoats are priced at 55 cents. The buttonholes in the clothing are hand-made and the suits are sewed and not pasted together. The cloth is evidently woven from twisted strands of paper or pulp and the finished product closely resembles burlap.

"It is interesting to note that the process of making yarn and twine from paper is of some antiquity. The Japanese are apparently the first ones to use it. A number of patents have been granted by several nations for spinning paper into yarn, but the industry did not become of any importance until it became apparent that Germany could not import the usual amount of textile raw stuffs—cotton, wool, hemp, and flax—during the war. Then, late in 1914, some of the German textile-mills were refitted so that they could use paper as a raw material. Paper was manufactured from wood in Germany, but the best grade was imported from Sweden. In 1914, according to reports received in Washington, Germany adapted 25,000 or 30,000 spindles to spinning of various kinds. These mills turned out paper yarn at the rate of 130,000 to 180,000 pounds a day. The industry grew rapidly and in 1917 there are said to have been approximately 900,000 spindles at work turning out more than 3,000,000 pounds every day, at the rate of three pounds per spindle per day, which is five or six times as much as for cotton yarn of the same counts."



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

WHERE TO FIND BETELGEUSE.

Aspect of the sky to-night (January 29) at 9:30. Arrow indicates Betelgeuse.

Paper fabrics are also manufactured successfully in Norway, where results have proved so satisfactory that the new fabrics will soon be made on a large scale. They consist of 75 per cent. paper and 25 per cent. cotton. The goods are reported to be soft and warm: a little heavier and not quite so strong as cotton goods, but cheaper. They are suited for blouses, dresses, curtains, and as a substitute for heavier cotton goods. A large sail-cloth factory in Norway is experimenting with paper as a substitute in marine stuffs and has obtained some promising results. It is also reported that the Hungarian state railways are to furnish their employees with garments of paper fabric. The writer tells of a paper fair:

"An elaborate exhibition of yarns and goods woven from paper held at Chemnitz, Germany, is reported to the Department of Commerce by the American Consul-General at Genoa, Italy. Various articles which are now manufactured from paper in Germany were exhibited. The German Society of Manufacturers of Underwear, which has its headquarters at Chemnitz, arranged for giving, during the time the exhibition remained open, demonstrated lectures on new uses to which these substitutes have been applied in Germany, in order to offer the people products which are indispensable to domestic economy and can not be manufactured from cotton and wool because of the shortage of these staples. The report states that German weavers are making increasing use of the paper yarns.

"As textile raw materials and manufactures became scarce in Scandinavia during the war paper-spinning began to increase, especially in Sweden, where an abundance of the best grades of paper and pulp are available. The industry had not reached a commercial stage, except for a few specialties, when the armistice was signed. No person in Scandinavia, one of the reports received by the Department of Commerce states, seriously thinks of ordering clothes made from paper or pulp now that commerce is again open and cotton, linen, woolen, and silk goods can be obtained in abundance.

"The process of manufacturing paper textiles is described in a report received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from the American Commercial Attaché at Copenhagen, Denmark. The most common method is to cut the paper into narrow strips and twist these strips on spindles arranged for the purpose. The process is simple and does not require nearly as many preparation machines as for manufacture of cotton or other textiles. The cost of manufacture, therefore, is less than for any other textile materials because of the small equipment necessary and the production of a greater amount of yarn per unit spindle. The cost of raw material is considerably less than any other material known and the waste in spinning is extremely low. It is reported that the best paper was delivered from Sweden into Germany at 1,600 Swedish crowns ($428) per metric ton. At normal exchange-rates this would figure at a little less than 2 cents a pound, whereas cotton, when available on the Continent at all, was worth 30 to 40 cents. Binder twine from paper was quoted in 1916 as low as 2 marks per kilo; at normal rates, about 22 cents a pound.

"Another method is to turn the original wood-pulp into yarn without first making it into paper. This method should be cheaper and more susceptible to variations, says the report, such as impregnating the material with waterproofing and strengthening materials and colors. Still another process comprises the dissolving of the wood fibers by various solvents in a similar way to that for artificial silk, so that the threads emerge from the machine as a homogeneous substance not twisted. These threads may afterward be twisted if desired. Paper yarn has been spun from a mixture of paper with some raw textile substances, such as tow and various shoddies to give additional strength and to give the product a good appearance and more like ordinary cloth.

"Paper yarn is woven into cloth in a great variety of ways, the report continues, including the use of cotton, woolen, or other kinds of looms, including dobbies and jacquards, and thus all the usual figures and variations of colors may be made. The cloth is often finished to have the same general appearance as wool or cotton and may be printed if desired."

This paper cloth, we are told, has been extensively used in Germany during the war for every conceivable purpose and has been successful in varying degrees according to these purposes. For underclothing and all goods requiring washing it has not been so successful, altho when waterproofed it stands washing a number of times. A certain kind of paper toweling could be washed thirty times, it is claimed. For outer clothing it has been a success, altho exposure to weather and wear destroys it much more rapidly than any other kind of textile. We read further:

"In the opinion of many Continental experts in textiles the future of paper fabrics lies mostly in the direction of goods not intended for any kind of clothing and not intended to be washed, such as wall-hangings, curtains, bedspreads, millinery trimmings, etc. Technical purposes for which these goods could be used include light-service belting for machinery, light harness, and insulating material."

MEASURING THE INVISIBLE

THE FIXT STARS ARE SO FAR AWAY that we know them only because their light reaches us; the most powerful telescope can not reveal their disks, but shows them only as minute luminous points. Their magnitudes are thus invisible; there is nothing to observe but the intensity and character of their light. Estimating the magnitude of these bodies has, therefore, been much like guessing at the size of a dog shut up in a box. But now Prof. Albert A. Michelson, of Chicago University, who has already perfected methods of accurate measurement by means of the interference bands shown by two light rays, has succeeded in applying these methods to the measurement of these invisible star-disks with startling results. Michelson's interferometer has been for years widely known and used by scientific men to measure ultra-microscopic distances close at hand; it was not dreamed that similar methods could ever be employed on objects lost in the depths of space. The first result of Michelson's measurements has been to show that some, at least, of the fixt stars are vastly larger than the only one that is anywhere near us, namely, our sun. The first star that has succumbed to the new method proves to have a diameter some 300 times as great as the sun, which makes its volume about 27,000,000 times as great. These discoveries were given to the world in a paper read by Professor Michelson at a recent meeting of the American Physical Society in Chicago. Writes a special correspondent of *The Times* (New York):

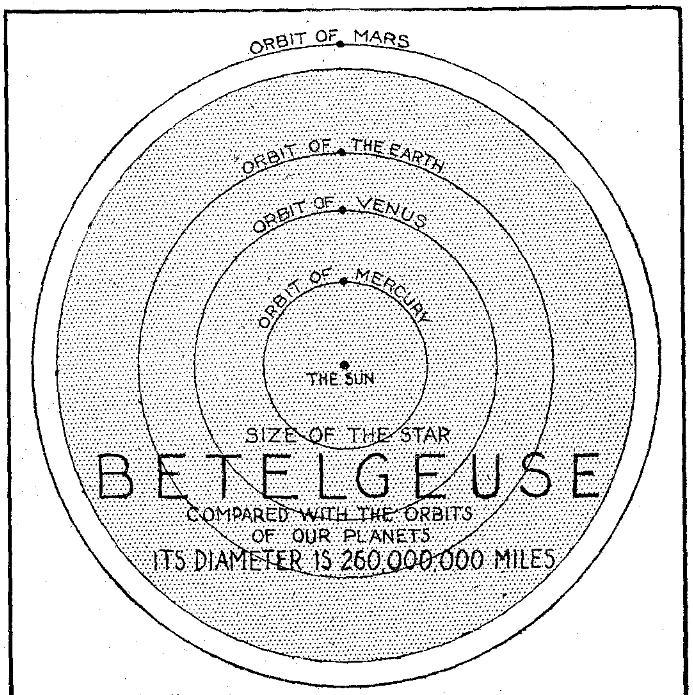
"Professor Michelson's paper, which bears the title of 'The Application of Interference Methods to Astronomical Measurements,' gave the result of the first application of the device to one of the stars in the constellation of Orion, Alpha Orionis, whose distance has already been determined by parallax methods. The common name of this star is Betelgeuse. It has been possible hitherto to determine the distances of some of the nearer stars, tho the nearest is trillions of miles away, by measuring their parallax, and the masses of binary stars have been computed by other methods involving mathematical consideration of their observed period. But the method announced by Professor Michelson is most remarkable in being the first which has successfully determined the actual diametrical size of a star.

Wide World Photos.

CONSTELLATION OF ORION.

Showing location of Betelgeuse. "The distance of Betelgeuse from the earth is perhaps 150 'light years,' that is, the light that strikes your eye when you look up at it started on its journey from the star at the rate of 186,000 miles a second 150 years ago."

"The result of the measurement of Alpha Orionis, or Betelgeuse, as accomplished by Professor Michelson's method is astounding. Betelgeuse has a diameter, it was discovered, a little more than three hundred times that of the sun, and nearly as large as that of the orbit of the planet Mars. To be explicit, the diameter of Betelgeuse is 260,000,000 miles. If it were placed as near to us as the sun its brilliant surface would fill out the whole visible heavens. Compared with the sun in volume it is 27,000,000 times as great. These dimensions make the bodies in our solar system seem most minute and insignificant and present the conception of celestial bodies of magnitudes hitherto unmeasured and almost beyond comprehension. It would take trillions of globes like our little earth to equal Betelgeuse in size.



From the New York "Times."

THE COLOSSUS OF THE SKIES.

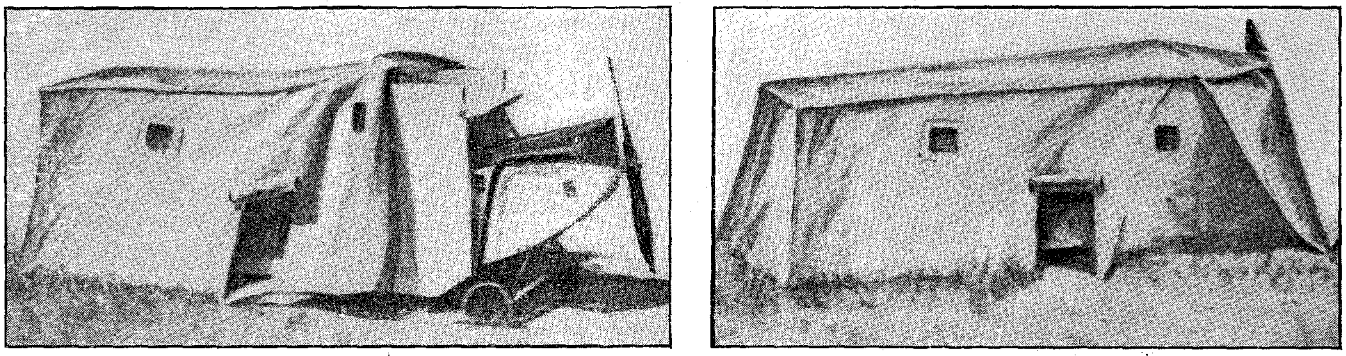
The shaded portion of the diagram shows the size of Betelgeuse compared with the orbits of our planets. As will be seen, the star would nearly fill the orbit of Mars. The sun and the planets as shown here are greatly exaggerated. The sun, for example, if correctly drawn to scale, would be only 1-100th of an inch in diameter. It would take about 27,000,000 suns like it to equal Betelgeuse, altho the diameter of our sun is something like 866,000 miles.

"Betelgeuse is the northern star of the brilliant constellation. Orion, lying above the giant's shoulder. This constellation is the finest spectacle of the skies and is conspicuous on any clear evening in winter. The distance of Betelgeuse from the earth is perhaps 150 'light years,' that is, the light that strikes your eye when you look up at it started on its journey from the star at the rate of 186,000 miles a second 150 years ago.

"The method used by Professor Michelson was first applied with the eight-foot reflecting telescope at Mount Wilson, in southern California. The mirror of the telescope was obscured by an opaque cap with two slits adjustable in width and distance apart. When the instrument is focused on a star, then, instead of an image of the star, there appears a series of interference bands arranged at equal distances apart and parallel to the two slits. When the slits are separated a distance between them will be attained at which the fringes disappear. A simple formula then gives the angle subtended by the star, and when this angle and the distance of the star are known the diameter of the star can be readily determined.

"A still more powerful device is obtained by using two adjustable mirrors with an 'interferometer' attachment, instead of the telescope and slits. It is this latter device which has been applied with such remarkable success in measuring the diameter of Betelgeuse.

"The method of Professor Michelson has also been applied by a member of the staff at the Mount Wilson Observatory to the measurement of the star Capella, which has been known from spectroscopic evidence to be really a double star, tho the two stars are so near together as to appear as one through the



THE AIRPLANE THAT CARRIES ITS HOUSE WITH IT: THE PORTABLE HANGAR.

most powerful telescopes. By means of Professor Michelson's attachment to the eight-foot telescope it was possible to measure the minute angle of .045 second subtended by the two stars and to determine their successive positions as they revolved in their orbits. The calculated and observed results agreed with astonishing precision, the maximum error being .0001 of a second. The magnitude of this exceedingly small angle can be appreciated by the fact that it is roughly equal to that which would be subtended by a pinhead at a distance of more than a thousand miles.

"Professor Michelson, generally recognized as the foremost authority in the world on the subject of light, has been working on the principles involved in the mechanism of this device for a number of years. He perfected the idea last summer, but kept the matter a secret from all except his most intimate associates.

"He took the plans out to the Mount Wilson Observatory in California last summer and after some preliminary instructions left his assistants to conduct the tests with the device. Professor Michelson has received a telegram from the observatory announcing the success of the contrivance in its first experiment.

"'There has never before been any means of direct measurement of the stars,' said Prof. Forrest Moulton, the well-known astronomer of the University of Chicago, in commenting upon the invention.

"'The principles of the device are so sound that the figures may be accepted as absolutely accurate. This first test introduces us to a conception of celestial bodies of magnitudes hitherto unmeasured and almost beyond comprehension. This is just another notable achievement in the life of Professor Michelson, which has been devoted to intensive research in the subject of light.'

"Professor Michelson is a scientist of unique distinction in America and elsewhere. He has made one of the most accurate determinations of the velocity of light and has applied the methods of light interference to numerous delicate physical measurements of lengths and angles, among which was his accurate determination of standards of lengths for the French Government. The famous Michelson-Morley light experiment gave much of the inspiration out of which has grown the Einstein theory of relativity."

A PORTABLE HANGAR—A portable canvas tent carried by the Sablatnig commercial monoplane as part of its normal equipment is described and illustrated in *The Aeroplane* (London). Says this paper:

"A well-known aircraft designer, speaking of the Handley-Page wing and its claimed results, said that he did not believe it, because if it worked Mr. Handley Page knew more about wings than God did—otherwise the Almighty would have made birds with their feathers arranged differently. The same gentleman doubtless will refuse, on similar grounds, to believe in the appended photographs. Because if they are true, surely the snail would have tucked his house away in his tummy, instead of carting it on his back all the time. The photographs represent the Sablatnig commercial monoplane folded and housed in the tent which it carries about in the body while in the air. A photograph of the machine folded, but in the open, was published in this paper on November 24 last, and this showed the very small space needed for housing. Specifications and a complete description were published with other photographs at an earlier date."

BLUE-WHITE EYES AND BRITTLE BONES

WHAT HAVE BRITTLE BONES to do with a bluish tint in the whites of one's eyes? It is impossible to say; but it appears to be certain that there is some connection between the two, and also that liability to sprain and to deafness is correlated with both. A connection between blue eyes and deafness in white cats was established long ago and is given in most text-books on logic as an illustration of proof by induction of facts that appear inexplicable. Dr. W. A. Evans, who conducts medical departments in several of the daily papers, confesses in *The Globe-Democrat* (St. Louis) that until the day before his article was prepared he had never heard of the connection between bluish whites of eyes and easily broken bones, altho it was announced by Ammon in 1841—just eighty years ago. He goes on to say:

"I have noticed that teeth with a bluish cast, a kind of bluish porcelain white, are very brittle, and chip off very easily; on the other hand, that nuts could be cracked safely by the jaws of persons having yellowish teeth.

"But how many blue sclerotic people I have overlooked I will never know. In the language of Amélie Rives, who had Herod exclaim relative to Marianne, 'I have missed one kiss for all eternity.'

"After Ammon wrote about this in 1841 not much about it was added to the sum total of information until 1900, when Eddowes wrote about a girl with blue eye-whites who had ten bony fractures in two years. Her father had the same kind of eyes, and likewise had brittle bones.

"Here were three links—inheritance, blue eye-whites, and brittle bones. Soon Rostock and Hartman reported a family in which they traced the combination for five generations. They examined fifty-five members of this family, and found that thirty-one of them had the combination. They say that in a family where this combination is running it affects 82 per cent. of the females and 44 per cent. of the males.

"Somewhere along in that period somebody added a fourth characteristic—to wit, shortness of stature. Then came Bronson, and added a fifth—otosclerosis, causing deafness, which develops at about thirty years of age.

"Bronson studied the condition in several families, one of which was his own. In one family he studied thirty-four persons belonging to four generations. Twenty-one had gray-blue eye-whites (scleras), twenty suffered from brittle bones, seven had otosclerosis and deafness. The deafness does not come on until thirty years of age and after.

"In a study made by two Hollanders they found one family of blue sclerotic people of whom eleven were deaf and ten had brittle bones. In a second family they found three deaf members.

"To this combination some one has added a sixth, but less important quality—to wit, tendency to develop sprains under slight provocation. The condition seems so well established that its eugenic laws have been worked out. The condition is inherited only through the affected members. Unaffected members of an affected family do not transmit it. Male children of unaffected females do not develop the combination. Bateson characterizes this type of inheritance as Knight's move, which term chess-players will understand.

"Some one has said that blue sclerotics is the best positive sign because the deafness does not develop until after thirty years and, tho the bones may be brittle, they may not be broken.

"Boys, look out for the blue sclerotic girls!"

LIMING THE GERMANS

A CURIOUS PROPAGANDA now being pushed in Germany, and having for its object the increased consumption of lime salts in that country, is discust in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). The necessity of certain mineral salts in the diet has been insisted upon by experts of late, and the Germans seem to be taking this so seriously that they are likely to put in too large a quantity. The author of an editorial article in the paper named above tells us that not only are societies being formed to promote the consumption of lime, but that the Government has exprest its concern in the matter. Of course, the propaganda is being exploited commercially, and advertisers are offering mineral waters, patent mixtures, etc., in great abundance, all having for their object to supply the lacking calcium, which, according to popular theory, is all that is needed to make Germany once more healthy and happy. The author admits at the outset that the period of food-retrenchment which many peoples are now living through, with the accompanying concentration of attention on the greater needs of nutrition, may result in overlooking equally essential but less prominent components of human diet. He proceeds:

> "It is interesting to learn, therefore, that the ministry for public welfare in Berlin is being confronted with the necessity of considering, from a national standpoint, some of the problems related to calcium. Indeed, it appears that the public has taken cognizance of the situation to the extent of organizing propaganda in various forms, one of which is the 'Union of Friends of Calcium,' clamoring for the more liberal use of lime in the German dietary. It is almost unnecessary to add that the commercial interests have not been behindhand in appreciating the situation to the extent of 'aiding and abetting' the movement by clever advertising of mineral waters, proprietary salt mixtures, etc., as specially desirable sources of the heralded element which every chalk cliff contains in such abundance.
>
> "In a report to the ministry on the situation thus created, the Berlin physiologist Rubner has properly called attention to the scanty evidence on which this program of 'liming' the people of the 'Central Empires' is based. Among the dangers attributed by the popular preachments to a lack of mineral salts is that of inadequate digestibility of the rest of the ration. This probably dates from an older idea of Leibig found in the statement that the nutrients are digestible only when they contain all of the inorganic components that are naturally associated with them. The untenability of such an assertion has long since been demonstrated by actual experiment. The ingredients of patent flour, for example, do not experience a poorer utilization because the mineral matter present in the bran has been discarded."

Nor does the notion appear sound that these mineral salts convey energy. In fact, just what value they do possess does not seem to be known. Investigators are agreed, however, that whatever may be the dietary value of these elements, they had better be taken into the body through natural foods than administered in isolated form. As we read:

> "Another untenable assertion that has crept into the semipopular clamor for the 'neglected mineral salts' assumes that in some way they are conveyers of energy. Just what subtle processes are supposed to be executed by them is not clear. Energy transformation, osmotic changes, ionic dissociation are terms that impress the untutored, who often forget that the law of the conservation of energy applies to the living body as well as to the world about us. Equally fallacious is the doctrine that an adequate supply of inorganic elements enables the body to conserve protein.
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> "Rubner has come to the conclusion that a lack of calcium is likely to arise only when there is a deficit of food in general. Presenting the matter somewhat differently, he believes that additional supplies of calcium will be of little avail to an underfed populace unless the total food allowance can be increased; for calcium can not promote growth, to quote his illustration, in the absence of organic nutrients. The observations of Sherman tend to indicate that more diets may be deficient in calcium than in protein. Both investigators agree, however, that in general it is a wiser policy to attempt to secure additions of natural foods to the diet of man than to attempt to supply specific salts in isolated form. The question has even been raised whether the enthusiasm for an increment in the lime intake, such as is proposed in the more or less indiscriminate inclusion of its salts to bread and other foods, may not even become detrimental. The alleged dangers of drinking hard water, with the possibility of resulting calcium concretions, are brought to mind. At present such fears seem entirely unfounded, in view of the remarkable regulatory powers of the organism.
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> "Aside from its possible commercial perversions, there is another aspect of this popular propaganda for lime that merits serious consideration in a nation threatened with food shortage. The transfer of problems of the public health out of the hands of experts into those of the layman is frequently liable to unfortunate consequences. Failure to accomplish the desired end sometimes follows misguided projects resting on false or unproved assumptions. The error lies with the protagonists, but it is usually attributed by the public to science itself. Thus, scientific endeavor is thwarted or suffers in reputation because it has been misrepresented by either the professional quack or the misguided, tho well-meaning, pseudoscientist. This has happened in medicine. The profession must guard against its recurrence by vigorous critique and a fearless stand wherever the truth has become distorted."

BAD PATIENTS MAKE BAD DOCTORS

A PHYSICIAN COMES TO POSSESS about that degree of wisdom and skill that his patients look for in him. If they will pay him to coddle their bad habits, he is often only too ready to oblige. Probably most men enter the medical profession, says the writer of a leading article in *The Medical Review of Reviews* (New York) with at least a hazy ambition to be of real service to their fellow men. There are too many other ways offering for the making of "easy money" to make it seem plausible that any great percentage of men enter the medical profession from a merely mercenary motive. They are not at all in the class with the exploiters whose only aim is to get easy money from a gullible public. The writer goes on to say:

> "For this reason, no doubt, the young man nearing the end of his course and having thoroughly learned that all disease has a cause or causes—often the untamed and uncontrolled habits of the patient—and that no real cure can be effected without removing the cause, have made up their minds that they will be honest with their patients and educate them back to a sane method of living.
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> "But the young doctor is not long in practise before he is disillusioned. He learns that the patient is very impatient when his disease is linked up with any of his favorite habits that he has little or no notion of changing. If the doctor can give him something that will 'fix him up in a jiffy,' he will take it and pay well for it; otherwise he will go to some other doctor, not so scrupulous, or else he will take some of the blatantly advertised 'remedies' that tell him that he can cure himself with the remedy, and still go on eating and doing what he likes!
>
> "For a time the young doctor may resist the temptation resulting from such competition. To minister to the patient's desire for continuance of self-indulgence by giving him a remedy which will temporarily keep him going at the old rate, but later leave him worse stranded than before—to humor and deceive the patient in this way—is beneath him. He can not bring himself to do it.
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> "But, as day by day, the bills come in for his professional and home expenses, and no income at all commensurate, and he sees his prospective patients going to those who are less scrupulous, he finally yields. 'Patients are determined to be deceived and I may as well do it as my neighbor.'
>
> "There are many lawyers who tamper with expedients and with their conscience. There was one, at least—Abraham Lincoln—who in all his dealings lived by principle, and the world honors him. So there have been many doctors who have tampered with expedients and with their conscience. And, on the other hand, there have been those who, tho unknown to fame, have—like Lincoln—refused to do anything that their most tender consciences condemned. Such doctors may not ride in limousines. They may not have a palatial home in the city's best residential district; they may not be known outside of their own clientele; but they have something worth more than all of these—the satisfaction that by their lives the world has been made better."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

A TRIO OF "PRIMA-DONNA CONDUCTORS"

Courtesy of "Musical America," New York.

THE APOSTLE OF ENGLISH MUSIC.

Albert Coates, who "accomplished a master-stroke for the music of his country, in a country which is singularly like his own, so influenced by German music that it contemns almost everything else."

THE PSYCHOLOGY of orchestra conductors is a "study second in fascination only to the psychology of prima donnas," says Katherine Wright in the New York *Tribune*, and she adds, with some mischievousness, there are "certain points of resemblance." The phrase "prima-donna conductor" began to be used during the consulate of Arturo Toscanini at the Metropolitan, and we hear it again now that recent weeks have seen two other great conductors waving batons almost at the same moment with him in New York. The Italian was well known and well liked from past years; Mr. Coates, the Englishman, is a newcomer, and Mr. Mengelberg a stranger since 1905. Toscanini, bringing "La Scala's orchestra," drew together in the Metropolitan Opera House an audience described in *The Musical Leader* (Chicago) as "ranging from the most brilliant to the most acknowledged 'rail bird.'" The critics, however, threw cold water on the frantic enthusiasm of that first audience, and the interest of the musically elect passes on to the other two. Mr. Coates came here at the invitation of Mr. Damrosch to conduct the New York Symphony as a return courtesy after the reception given the Americans in London last spring. He is described by Mr. Edwin Carty Ranck in the New York *Times* as the "white hope of the English musical world, and, at thirty-eight, is conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra, the Royal Philharmonic Society, and the London Opera, besides composing operas during his spare moments." Mr. Coates is not provincially British, for he lived in Petrograd before the war and conducted the opera there. In fact, he stayed on there till February, 1919, when the "Red Guard" confiscated his house and burned his musical library and mementoes while he was ill in a hospital. His mission here was to conduct the British programs in the historical cycle planned by Mr. Damrosch, and, says Emilie Frances Bauer in *The Musical Leader*, he "carried his audience, as he did his orchestra, into ecstasy." This writer continues:

> "Albert Coates accomplished a master-stroke for the music of his country in a country, which is singularly like his own, so influenced by German music that it contemns almost everything else. The propagandists of New York had a tremendous shock this week when an Englishman in his own music made his hearers forget the war they are waging to bring back music which has, to the great benefit of everything concerned, been eliminated from our programs for the past few seasons. The program contained only three numbers—a suite for strings by Henry Purcell representing old music, Sir Edward Elgar's symphonic variations 'Enigma,' which can hardly be termed music of yesterday, and the 'London' symphony, in which we may accredit Mr. Williams with having done for his country what Charpentier did for Paris in 'Louise' and what Mascagni did for Sicily in 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' for it is of the sod. It carries one back to a window in the Hotel Savoy from which may be seen the Embankment and the Thames, from which the sounds as they float up sigh, breathe, and proclaim—London. The composer has handled his material like a master, bringing an atmosphere almost stifling into the second movement, gray, foggy, misty, oppressive—one of those pitiless days in one of the relentless parts of London. There is a little relief in the Scherzo-Nocturne, with its suggestions of the underworld, and in this there is a wonderful inroad, made by a wheezing concertina, upon a picture more gruesome to-day than it would have been a few years before the world holocaust. The fourth movement is written with a pen so powerful that it brings not only sorrow but a pungent grief that almost makes the listener cry out in the pain of hearing the 'Hunger March,' more trenchant by far than a funeral march, because more cruel. There is a well-nigh overwhelming anticlimax as Big Ben chimes from the austere Westminster tower; the feelings have been so tense, the picture has been so tragic, that the chimes fall as a benediction upon a fevered imagination.
>
> "Under the conductor, to whom every detail was a burning truth, who saw and felt, who knew how to draw from the players the most delicate as well as the most powerful delineations, the audience was swayed almost out of its surroundings, and when it was over Mr. Coates received the sort of ovation that made him realize the place he had made for himself at a jump. This program, played for the first time Thursday afternoon and repeated Friday night, brought scores of those who had already heard it to have one more opportunity of hearing the master, who, by the orchestra as well as by the audience, was cheered to the echo on both occasions."

Mr. Mengelberg hasn't Mr. Coates's heroic build, nor Toscanini's romantic air. He might be taken for "a prosperous man of affairs," says Miss Wright, and he leaves his personality to express itself on the stage. Of its prima-donna aspect Mr. Huneker in the New York *World* gives the best account:

> "Willem Mengelberg is a great conductor. He demonstrated this fact at Carnegie Hall when he directed the National Symphony Orchestra. Almost any other man would have thrown up his task in the face of such playing. We expected the fiery Hollander to ejaculate a formidable 'Gotfordom'—which is good Amsterdamese—and flee the rostrum. No wonder Debussy's 'The Afternoon of a Faun' was omitted from a poorly arranged program. Mr. Mengelberg is reputed to have exclaimed

at rehearsal: 'I didn't come to New York to practise five-finger exercises with an orchestra.' True or not, this anecdote illustrates the difficulties that beset a visiting musician who is not acquainted with the subtle webs woven by the Musical Union.

"Mr. Mengelberg has just cause for complaint, as has his distinguished predecessor, Mr. Bodanzky. Unfortunately it reflects on Mr. Bodanzky, this careless, slovenly playing, and he is no more responsible than Mr. Mengelberg. It reminded us of the naughty child that always cuts up didoes when company comes. Just because every one was on the *qui vive* to hear what a famous man would do, certain members of the orchestra made fiasco at the most inopportune moment, the first time on the third note in the 'Oberon' overture, the next time in the Strauss number. There was one annoying ending which was so ragged that it recalled a Philharmonic *fermata*. Now, false notes occur in the best-regulated orchestras. But an artist of Mengelberg's caliber ought not to be subjected to such contingencies.

"He is among the great living conductors. He is an apostle of the moderns, Richard Strauss and Gustav Mahler in particular. His Amsterdam orchestra is one of the finest in Europe. The Strauss festival in London some fifteen years ago was an international musical event; like the Mahler festival in Amsterdam last spring, it heaped laurels on the auburn locks of the Holland conductor. He deserved a better fate in this city. He deserved the Symphony Society Orchestra, but Mr. Damrosch has had Albert Coates, and that is glory enough for one season. This is not the first visit to New York of Mr. Mengelberg; in 1905(?) he conducted two concerts of the Philharmonic Society. The jinx that has been pestering that poor dear Camerado Caruso evidently paid a visit to Carnegie Hall yesterday. Perhaps the incredible number of conductors in the building hoodooed the event. Superstitious sailors fear parsons on board—they signify squally weather. Likewise, many conductors may spoil the musical broth."

The critics all agree that Toscanini's musicians were not up to the standards set by our own various orchestras, but the conductor triumphed for all that, and "Mephisto's" account in *Musical America* dwells on the prima-donna aspect:

"Arturo Toscanini, that human dynamo that so many of us recall for his masterly conducting while he was with us some few years ago, achieved the triumph of his life when he appeared the other evening at the Metropolitan with his symphonic orchestra of Italian players and received an ovation greater than that ever given any artist or conductor within my memory. And the extraordinary part of it is that he won his triumph through his personality rather than from the high artistic character of the performance which he and his orchestra gave. To be frank, the material he had to work with is not of the best.

"It was natural that the audience should be sympathetic. The Italian Ambassador and his suite had come on from Washington. Every Italian who had the price was there. Everybody in music, from the music critics up, was there. Every seat had been sold days in advance. All music lovers were prepared to celebrate the return of the prodigal son. Then there was the great interest created through the knowledge that Toscanini had devoted himself so loyally to succoring his countrymen during the war, that he had even gone almost to the front of the fight to cheer the soldiers in battle. It was remembered that he had refused almost fabulous offers to return to his conducting here. . . . . . .

"Do you wonder the house broke, and as enthusiasm always engenders enthusiasm, so it grew? . . . . . .

"Did you ever stop to reflect that Toscanini's great power is not alone over the orchestra but over his public, by reason of his intense, almost superhuman vitality and energy in expression? He positively radiates force as well as commanding intelligence and artistic sympathy. Thus he not only puts life into the orchestra players under his baton, but puts life into the audience. When a weak, more or less lackadaisical conductor is at the stand, what happens? Not alone the orchestra feels the influence, the artists feel it, and the audience feels it. Now when Toscanini rises and starts with his virile, emphatic, dominant personality everybody comes to attention through the feeling that here is a master. One may not agree with him always in his interpretations, may not always like his violent contrasts. One may feel that sometimes he subordinates the rights of the interpreting artists, when he is conducting opera, to the urge of the orchestra, but, with all that, one must pay due deference to the commanding mind which, assured of itself, conscious of its power and absolutely sincere, proposes as a matter of right to dominate the situation."

THE "GREAT" IN 1920'S LITERATURE

LITERATURE HAS FORGOTTEN TO SMILE—that is, so much of it as belongs to the English department Some wits remain, but they do not always add to the joy of life. With this shortcoming the past year's output, so far as England is concerned, compares favorably with preceding years. *The Bookman's Journal and Print Collector* (London) calls 1920 "a great year," tho it confesses surprize at being led to such a conclusion. Its surprize is accredited to "a natural impatience, as the days of a year go by, at the vast amount of ephemeral work that appears as compared with the little that is good." The lesson of this surprize is in future to possess one's soul in patience, "to keep pace with, not to move ahead of, or to lag behind, the flowing stream of time." Four Americans appear in the list of authors of the "great" year—Henry James, Mrs. Wharton, Opal Whiteley, and Joseph Hergesheimer, showing the accepted oneness of English and American literature. The writer, to avoid being thought "unduly optimistic" mentions the "books that stand out from the ruck":

"A GREAT CONDUCTOR,"

Is Willem Mengelberg, says Mr. Huneker, but the orchestra behaved like "the naughty child that always cuts up didoes before company"

"A year which has seen the publication of Conrad's 'The Rescue'; 'The Letters of Henry James'; Walter de la Mare's Collected Poems; the Asquith and Repington Diaries; Norman Douglas's 'They Went'; Kipling's 'Letters of Travel'; W. H. Davies's book of poems, 'A Song of Life'; G. K. Chesterton's 'The New Jerusalem'; Barbellion's 'A Last Diary'; Max Beerbohm's essays, 'And Even Yet'; Galsworthy's 'In Chancery'; and the best of Masefield's three books, 'Reynard the Fox'—such a year, surely, is no bad year—a good one, indeed, as we submit—for literature. We have given the names and titles *currente calamo*. A few more may be added to the list: Hugh Walpole's 'The Captives'; Edith Wharton's 'The Age of Innocence'; and Joseph Hergesheimer's 'The Happy End,' tho this book of short stories is far from being in the American novelist's best vein. And we are not so sure it would not be unfair to omit 'The Diary of Opal Whiteley'; Shelia Kaye Smith's 'Green Apple Harvest'; and Louis Golding's 'Forward from Babylon,' a very promising first novel.

"We may be reminded of others which should be mentioned,

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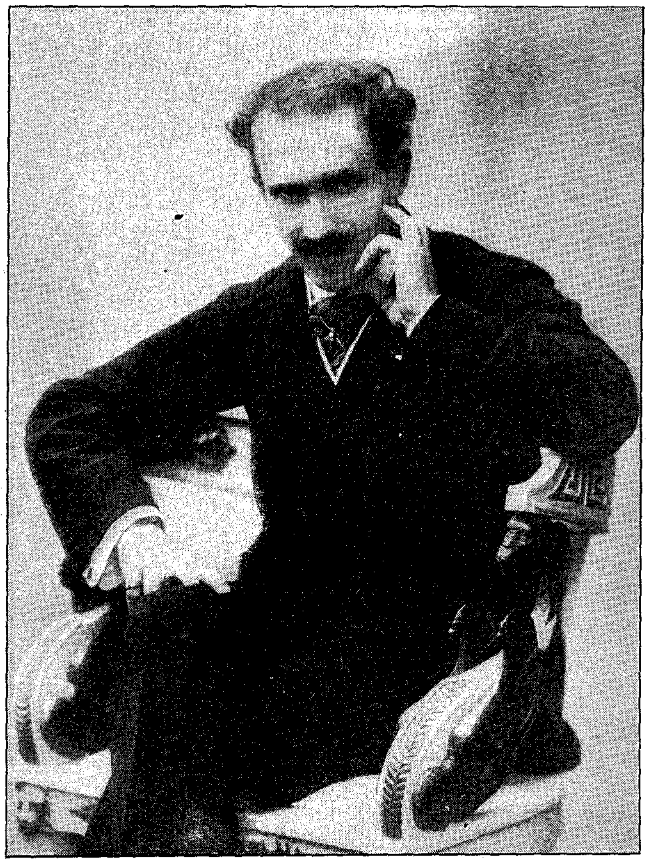
but these will serve to illustrate our point that the orchard has been fruitful. The James 'Letters,' that great novel 'The Rescue,' and de la Mare's 'Poems' alone would make the year memorable, for if these books are not destined to be treasured by our descendants, our judgment, to say nothing of that of other critics, must be bad indeed. And fallible as all human judgment must necessarily be, tho diverse as in some instances have been the views of our contemporaries, the modern body critical is in not so bad a state as all that.

"The Asquith and Repington 'Diaries' are valuable not so much for their literary qualities as for their reflection of the spirit of a class during an age in which occurred an event the consequences of which no man can foresee. The picture is one-sided, and the great book which will faithfully represent the troubled years of war is yet to come, but these books will certainly assist toward the making of it. Nor (of books to mind, published in previous years) can 'Mr. Britling Sees It Through' and Masefield's 'The Battles of the Somme' be neglected in this connection.



THE "HUMAN DYNAMO."

Arturo Toscanini, whom "so many of us recall for his masterly conducting when he was with us some few years ago."

"Two or three other points bearing upon this subject of the year's literary output seem to call for comment. One relates to the really extraordinary diversity of opinion evoked by the Whiteley Diary; another, of an apparently sinister character, to the small amount of space accorded by the press to G. K. Chesterton's 'The New Jerusalem'; and a third to the absence of humorous literature.

"There are suspicious circumstances as to the genuineness of the Whiteley Diary which time will yet unravel, but these do not seem so important to us as the fact that while, by some of the leading reviewers, this book was hailed as unique and a masterpiece, others damned it as a mere specimen of American sentimentalism. Some, again, regarded it as a true revelation of child mentality, while others declared that nothing could be more false. For these reasons alone, its intrinsic merits or demerits apart, the book must await the authoritative pronouncement of Time.

"With regard to the Chesterton book, at the present moment we will say only that the neglect of it is a sign of the times. If this book were to pass to oblivion as quickly as modern materialism desires that it should, its epitaph might well be a certain line from 'As You Like It' which occurs to us as being suitable. There was more than mere raillery in *Rosalind's* jesting observation that—

"Men have died, and worms have eaten them, but not for love."

The absence of humor in contemporary books is taken by this writer as a significant sign of the times:

"It is, of course, the most important point of all. The age has temporarily (we must believe) mislaid its capacity for true humor because the age is without faith or vision, and drifting toward it knows not what. We have knocked over the old commandments like so many ten-pins and have not set them up again or new ones in their place. Wit we have in plenty—our literature, our drama, and even our Cochran drama, are witty—but wit is an intellectual quality, whereas humor is of the soul.

"We are reminded of the precocious child who, having heard that Jerome K. Jerome was a humorist, is reputed to have asked that author if he would teach him 'how to be funny.' The truth is that humor can not be taught, nor is it to be expected that humorists will appear in an age with no higher ideal than that of wealth. That is why we have no humorous literature."

If the founts of humor have dried up in contemporary writing, the same journal gives an instance which seems to show that the sense of it has deserted the non-literary also:

"A member of the House of Commons . . . is reported to have asked:

"'Whether any of the hymns sung at the burial of the Unknown Warrior were written by the Poet Laureate, whether he had written any poems or verses in connection with the declaration of peace or the unveiling of the Cenotaph; and, if not, whether the Prime Minister would consider the appointment of a national poet whose muse was more attuned to the soul of the British nation.'

"'*Je me presse de rire de tout, de peur d'être obliger d'en pleurer.*' [I hasten to laugh at everything, for fear of being obliged to weep at it.] I am far from being in sympathy with *Figaro's* essentially pessimistic utterance, but there are times when I can not but warm to it in spite of myself. When I reflect upon the spectacle of this parliamentary person concerning himself (whether in all seriousness, or with his tongue in his cheek, does not matter) for poetry and the soul of the British nation, I am reminded of the conspiracy to overturn *Prospero* on the island. The true motive for the honorable member's question is the same as that which moved one of the conspirators to hatred of his master.

"By grace of what is good in the British nation the laureateship stands as a symbol of that finer spirit in Englishmen, and in all other men, which distinguishes us from the brutes. Tho ostensibly its *raison d'être* was that matters of national importance should be worthily celebrated, it was established by some person or persons who either knew or felt that great poetry was a high form of expression of that finer spirit.

"That a human institution should fall short of the ideal which inspired it is natural and inevitable. The office degenerated until Tennyson restored to it some of its former dignity. A cynical spirit was responsible for the appointment of Alfred Austin and a more worthy spirit for that of Dr. Bridges.

"What modern materialism really objects to is the fact that Dr. Bridges is a true poet. It sniffs the truth from afar. The materialist does not know that poetry can not be written to order. What he does know—or, rather, is uneasily, dimly conscious of—is that the finer things of life in some way threaten his silly kingdom. That is why he can not keep to his idols and his stye. He must be forever itching to imitate Circe and forever trying to degrade the world to his own level. Unfortunately for his peace of mind,

the isle is full of noises,
Sounds and sweet airs, that give delight and hurt not.
Sometimes a thousand twangling instruments
Will hum about mine ears, and sometimes voices
That, if I them had waked after long sleep,
Will make me sleep again: and then, in dreaming,
The clouds methought would open and show riches
Ready to drop upon me, that, when I waked,
I cried to dream again.

"Small wonder that poor *Caliban* cries to dream again. He can not but hear the 'noises.' And he is at his best when he is crying to dream again, not when he is asking for the 'appointment of a national poet whose muse is more attuned to the soul of the British nation.'"

DRAMATIC CRITICS UNMASKED

NO WONDER THE DRAMATIC CRITICS crave a chance to divulge their "second thoughts" on plays and welcome a Sunday special to utter them in. The rubber stamp of routine first-night reviews has apparently been passed round to all and sundry, and applicants for their jobs may be expected to multiply now that one reveals how we all can do it. She is "Rosemarie," discovered by Robert A. Simon in behalf of the New York *Evening Post*, and she thinks it a "wonderful life," for "all you have to do is to see the shows and write something about them." Mr. Simon knew more than Rosemarie how hard it might be to "vacate the places of Messrs. Broun, Woolcott, Dale, and the rest of the brotherhood," and reflected that if it were possible in any case he had a secret candidate for the chair. Still, he was willing to humor Rosemarie in her ambitions and offered to put her to the test. "Assume," he said—

"That 'Pinafore' is a new musical comedy, presented for the first time—let's say by Arthur Hopkins. It's his first musical production. The cast includes Al Jolson as *Sir Joseph Porter;* John Charles Thomas as *Capt. Corcoran;* De Wolf Hopper as *Dick Deadeye;* John McCormack as *Ralph Rackstraw;* Mabel Garrison, from the Metropolitan, as *Josephine;* Mme. Matzenauer as *Little Buttercup*, and Pavlowa as *Hebe*—Hebe having transformed into a dancing part.

"With this hypothetical cast in mind, suppose you write a hypothetical review of this hypothetical performance."

Rosemarie came to the mark smiling with this result:

"*Before a brilliant audience, which packed the Plymouth Theater from floor to dome*, Arthur Hopkins presented last night a new musical comedy entitled 'H. M. S. Pinafore,' by two English writers, W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan. Altho the *new piece has no more plot than such plays usually have, there is a thread of a story, which is carried out consistently to the end.*

"*Some of the humor is a little British for local consumption, but the audience enjoyed every minute of it thoroughly. The plot, what there is of it*, tells of the hopeless love of *Ralph Rackstraw*, a sailor, for *Josephine*, the daughter of *Capt. Corcoran*, his commander. But *all complications are unraveled* when it is discovered that *Ralph* and *Corcoran* were mixed at birth, and *the curtain descends on a scene of happiness. The story seems a little lacking in plausibility, but it serves as a background for the clever lyrics and sparkling melodies* which the writers have supplied.

"Al Jolson, *fresh from his triumphs* at the Winter Garden, supplied most of the comedy as *Sir Joseph Porter*, a low-comedy admiral. *Altho the authors did not give him the most humorous possible material to work on, he made every line score and had the house shaking with laughter at his antics.* Doubtless his performance will be even more effective as he works in fresh jokes.

"*The burden of the singing* fell to John Charles Thomas and John McCormack, *both of whom displayed excellent voices and sang in a manner all too rare in musical comedy. The audience could not have enough* of Mr. Thomas's 'Moon Song' and Mr. McCormack's 'A Maiden Fair to See,' and *encored both singers repeatedly.* Mabel Garrison, who has been heard in opera, *made a charming picture* as *Josephine*, and *vocally was a worthy colleague* of Messrs. Thomas and McCormack.

"Sullivan's melodies, *if not distinguished by their originality, are catchy and whistlable and should keep New York humming for many months to come.* Mr. Hopkins mounted the piece in *his usual masterly style* and the scenery of Robert Edmond Jones *contributed much to the ensemble.* The orchestra, under the direction of Artur Bodanzky, *acquitted itself creditably. With a little whipping into shape, 'Pinafore' should be with us till the roses bloom.*"

One thing puzzled Simon—"What's all the italics for?" he inquired:

"'Oh, those?' remarked Rosemarie. 'Just to show you that I know how to write a criticism as well as anybody.'"

Certainly the italicized lines have the old ring and seem to reflect the sleepy critic who measures the length of his copy and thinks of his bed. While Rosemarie may lose the coveted job, yet she may also have the consolation of effecting something in the reformation of dramatic critics.

EYES TOWARD THE SOUTH SEAS

THE SOUTH SEAS are the present escape from civilization. After Paul Gauguin and Somerset Maugham and Frederick O'Brien have played their spell, thousands of readers, we are told, "are traveling to Polynesia as if it were a new region for the imagination to visit." *The Nation* (New York) sees this tide as the expression of America, Europe, and Asia "grown hateful to such of their sons as like the taste of dreams which are not wholly dreams, such as want to escape from the tumult of civilization by some avenue less brief than sleep." Since most of the world has been invaded, there seems no safe nook for dreamers to turn to if not to "the soft archipelagoes of the South Seas." But even here will be found no virgin soil for literary exploiters, as this writer in *The Nation* shows:

"Since the days when Captain Cook cruised among the Society and the Marquesan and the Friendly groups, there has grown up a substantial library of travel regarding these enchanting islands. And not only mere travelers, but writers as well who more lawfully have brought the imagination into play in their records. The first to set foot there in the name of the empire of fiction was Herman Melville, partizan of cannibal paradises, who, after four months among the gentle anthropophagi of 'Typee' found the half-civilized communities of Tahiti vexatious and ludicrous, and who later invented the mighty epic of 'Moby Dick.' 'There are but two writers who have touched the South Seas with any genius, both Americans,' said Robert Louis Stevenson in 1891: 'Melville and Charles Warren Stoddard.' Stoddard's 'South Sea Idyls' is what Stevenson had in mind, not praising the book too highly. But now his own name must be added to that pair of geniuses, for the sake of 'In the South Seas,' 'Island Nights' Entertainment,' and 'The Ebb-Tide,' for the sake of scores of fascinating letters home from Samoa, and for the sake of the grave on the high summit of Vaea overlooking the Pacific. There is a fourth name fit for this company—that of Pierre Loti, who visited Tahiti before he wrote 'Le Mariage de Loti'; and perhaps still a fifth, if Jack London did not write too hastily to hold on to fame."

But of all these books the best is, everything considered, "Moby Dick." And there is high authority in support:

"According to John Masefield it speaks the whole secret of the sea. And yet it lies a little outside the pattern of the literature of the South Seas. It is too stern, too wild, too lonely, too severely masculine. What poetical adventurers have sought the lower Pacific for has been peace, not battle. They have lain down in warm valleys under palm-trees; they have bathed in the tender waters of sapphire bays; they have tasted the exquisite delights of nights spangled with tropic stars and heavy with tropic odors; they have known the naive, affectionate friendship of Kanaka men and the lavish, unexigent passion of the brown girls of the islands. They have escaped from inhumanity to humanity, from violent civilization to indolent but still kindly and tolerant barbarism. Much of the mood which has sent them there has as a matter of fact been mere sentimentalism, mere hankering for joys that rarely exist and never last; but a part of it has been real. Melville was the shrewdest of Yankees; Stevenson was more than a mere romancer; Gauguin under his languors was ruthless enough as a critic. When all reservations have been made, the fact remains that the South Seas are the loveliest part of the uncrowded world. They are the natural corner of escape now, as they have been since they were first discovered, and they must long continue to be visited, in the flesh or in the vision, when the rest of the world grows too vociferous. More pity, then, that their native populations are dying out. The missionaries made them put on civilized clothing; the traders taught them civilized industry; then came the gun-boats and taught them civilized war and civilized diseases. Now they are dying of civilization."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

SOUTHERNERS SOLVING THE NEGRO PROBLEM

WHILE RUMOR RUNS THE GANTLET with stories imputing antinegro designs to the Kuklux Klan and the night-riders, a momentous movement looking to the abolition of the lynch law and to the general settlement of the interracial problem has been initiated in the South by both white and colored leaders. Under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., and with money appropriated by that body for the purpose, an organization known as the Christian Leaders' Conference on Interracial Cooperation has been effected in every State below the Mason and Dixon line, and there are now thirty-three white men and twenty-six negroes giving their full time to the work. So marked has been the success already, writes Dr. Edwin Mims, of Vanderbilt University, in *The Continent* (Presbyterian), that "Southern demagogs who have fattened on passion and prejudice would be taken aback if they knew to what an extent the silent, quiet forces of Southern life have been working. Radical leaders of the negro race, who likewise have grown fat on prejudice and passion, have no conception of the larger number of negroes who have taken fresh hope as they have seen evidences of a growing desire on the part of Southern white men to take them into council in all matters that relate to the common welfare." During the past two months State conferences have been held in Atlanta, Nashville, Montgomery, Jackson, Columbia, Richmond, Little Rock, and Alexandria (Louisiana), and a "new spirit of cooperation and confidence" has been evolved. Sometimes, as in Arkansas, the conference grew out of an immediate and serious crisis, but in most cases the conference was held "with a view to anticipating any trouble that might arise and to laying the basis of a democratic policy of cooperation and councils." Subsidiary to the State conferences are 459 county committees, which "have the goal of improving the relationship between the races and of doing certain tasks that mean promotion of the economic, social, and moral welfare of the communities." Reports from these State and county committees which have reached the central office in Atlanta "constitute a body of constructive work that is the most heartening and most encouraging evidence of progress in an extremely difficult situation that may be found in any period of so much disillusionment and reaction." Eight negroes are associated with the leaders of the central committee, of whom it is remarked:

> "Every one is a Southerner who realized that tact, patience, and courage would be needed. The committee was fortunate in having as chairman John J. Eagan, a leading business man of Atlanta. The program on which they decided called first for justice in the courts, and especially opposition to lynching under any circumstances; secondly, economic justice; thirdly, adequate educational facilities; fourthly, improved living and sanitary conditions; fifthly, recreational advantages; sixthly, better traveling facilities; seventhly, welcoming the returning colored soldiers. It was fully realized this program would not suit conservative and prejudiced Southerners, but these leaders felt that it was thoroughly in line with the best Southern tradition, and that they had back of them in their insistence on these fundamental demands the spirit of the great Southerners of the past and present. They realized this program would not satisfy the extreme negro, who is bitter, impatient, and inclined to indulge in grievances and complaints because the race has not within fifty years achieved all the rights and privileges of the most advanced races. It does not refer to two points which would be insisted upon by even conservative negro leaders—abolition of the 'Jim Crow law' and the right of suffrage. It was felt, however, that much might be lost if too advanced a position were taken and that even this limited program might be the working basis of all who are patiently working toward a gradual and substantial improvement in the relationship between the races and in the consequent economic, social, and moral condition of the negro.
>
> "More important than any item in this program, however, is the fundamental idea of the whole movement—that this delicate problem can be met only by conferences between those who are involved, conferences that shall not be called after an emergency has arisen, but that shall be held constantly and periodically. Everything depends on the two races coming together into a sympathetic relationship."

Advantage is being taken of every opportunity to educate public sentiment by addresses before great religious meetings of all denominations, by conferring with newspaper editors as to the best means of promoting the ideals of the movement, and by enlisting all welfare agencies in support of the program. "In a word," we read in *The Continent*, "they have appealed to business men, professional men, colleges, and universities to do their part in a work of tremendous social significance." In Memphis, Nashville, and New Orleans, the initiative was taken by the Chamber of Commerce; in other cities the initiative was taken by ministers of all denominations. In Atlanta a monthly meeting is now held of the representatives of white and colored churches. As a result a new high school for negroes has been erected, an additional park and recreation-ground established, and salaries of negro teachers have been increased in proportion to those of white teachers. "They have been true to the statement drawn up as an address to the people of Atlanta that 'by conferences conducted by leaders of both races, coming together in the spirit of Jesus Christ, there will be an atmosphere of mutual confidence and wisdom, out of which shall come plans and enterprises for the righting of wrongs and the creation of fair and just opportunities for even the least of our brethren.'" It is realized, however, that—

> "The test of this whole movement must be found, of course, in actual results achieved. A most frequent complaint of negroes is that often white people talk and pass resolutions, but that no difference results in their own condition. There has been in the past far too much truth in this contention. But a new day of constructive effort has arrived. With a wealth of material before me as I write, there is not space even to suggest the many concrete instances of positive prevention of violence and friction and of real substantial progress for which this new movement is to be credited."

The Christian Century (Disciples) notes that the conference is distinctly Southern, and says that it "reflects the attitude of the forward-looking Christian men and women of that section of our country where the problem is most acute. While the paganism which still obtains among us is reflected in lynchings and pogroms like those of East St. Louis and Chicago, the principles formulated by this conference reflect both our deeper Americanism and our Christian faith." Its members "rejoice in the work of the churches in providing higher schools and schools of an industrial character, and they hold to the conviction that ignorance breeds disorder, vice, and crime, and that an effectual remedy is the enlightened Christian intelligence and conscience."

The Rev. E. C. Durham, writing in *The Methodist Quarterly Review* (Nashville), acknowledges the white man's obligation to the negro, and argues that "the white Southerner must certainly be a sympathetic, studious, well-poised friend to the negro if the present perplexing racial problem shall be solved."

It is, we are reminded, "one of the biggest problems confronting this sociological, democratic, and philanthropic age, and it is incumbent upon all of us to get on the job as men and women, with all the calm, poise, sympathy, good will, common sense, friendship, and Christianity that are within our possible reach."

MAKING THE MOVIES SAFE FOR THE CHILD

By courtesy of "The Woman Citizen," New York.

WHAT ARE THE MOVIES TEACHING THEM?

Since the children in our towns and cities receive so much of their education at photo theaters like this, mothers are organizing to see that the right lessons are taught.

IF THE EDUCATION which the child of to-day gets in the motion-picture theater is made up too largely of "the life of the underworld, vamping, burglary, illicit love, and custard-pie throwing," the mother's only redress up to the present, observes the editor [of *The Woman Citizen*, is to keep her child from the photo theater "with whatever it has to offer of occasional profit in the way of travel, science, and charm." A number of New York mothers, according to *The Tribune*, have organized to secure a movie censorship for children, and other organizations are being formed to encourage the production of better films. It seems to *The Tribune* that altho children are such enthusiastic supporters of the movies, little is being done to produce pictures suitable for them. At the better theaters, indeed, "the type of picture is on a higher plane than the common hectic and lurid reels, but aside from the news reels or a few films there is seldom told a screen-story that has any distinct appeal to children. The story is of grown-ups and their doings." *The Tribune* suggests the development of a specialized movie industry, which would film for children's eyes "the fairy-stories, Mother Goose, the fascinating experiences of the youth of all nations, folk-lore, understandable historical facts." In a Sunday magazine article *The Tribune* quotes the head of a "better-movies" organization to the effect that "there are some motion-picture people who have kept faith with the public and this responsibility." And in *The Woman Citizen* Dorothy B. Nutting contends that while there is a "movie menace" for mothers to guard against, it is really to a large extent a matter of intelligent selection. There was a time when "a movie was just a movie." But nowadays, "it is possible to choose one's motion-pictures as one chooses a cigar or candy, by the brand. For there really are several large companies who have built up well-deserved names for having clean, well-directed, and intelligent pictures." The writer does not here refer to the concerns specializing in religious or educational films, which are supplying a growing demand from churches, schools, and community organizations, but to the regular producers for the motion-picture theaters. While these companies must "entertain," some of them are featuring pictures from famous novels which "will not only entertain and stimulate the child's mind," but will actually induce reading "if not of the same stories, at least of other stories by the same author." Films based on our national history have in some cases "brought a new meaning to the history lessons that had been so much of a bugbear." "In many cases the movie companies arrange with the book publishers to have window displays of the books at the same time that the picture is shown." We are told that the travel pictures are also valuable for children. Some of these travel pictures are said to be so good that "children when taken abroad to see the selfsame sights recognize scenes they have run across 'at the movies.'" Indeed,

> "There are several progressive schools using these pictures to illustrate geography lessons. What could be more at variance with the old-fashioned way of teaching a parrot-like knowledge of 'countries and capitals'—the method most of us followed in the days before motion-pictures were a known quality!"

And, of course, there are the moving pictures which give scientific facts "by a series of simple moving drawings," which "put a sugar-coating" on the educational pills, as it were. These are often included in the current events or magazine section of movie programs. Since the "feature" picture comprises the greater part of the ordinary program, it is, however, "most important, to be sure, that this picture at least will be wholesome and fit for childish eyes." But the point is made that the pictures produced primarily for grown-ups are likely to be the ones to make a hit with children, "for by expensive experiments the motion-picture people have learned that the children do not care for fairy-tales and stories in which other youngsters play the characters." At least, we read,

> "They do not care for them as a steady diet. Most of the children of to-day like love-stories. They love to see the handsome hero rescuing his lady-love, and their spontaneous applauding at the deeds of valor he performs proves that they are 'with him' to the last urchin. After all, children reflect the ideas of the grown-ups, and the grown-ups are only enlarged children. Why shouldn't the same pictures appeal to both?"

By keeping the necessity for discrimination in mind, the mother may be able to ward off the "movie menace" and utilize the commercial motion-pictures in her child's education. The writer concludes with these words of advice to mothers:

> "Supervise your children's cinema entertainment as you would their reading or their associates. Impressions received through the eye of the camera may 'register' deeper on the childish mind than those even of the printed page. It is the duty of every mother or guardian of children to watch these first impressions. The first years of the child's life are the years which count."

STAGE SLURS AT PROHIBITION—Since prohibition went into effect, says the Indianapolis *National Enquirer*, whose editorial is copied by *The World Digest of Reform News*, published by the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, "there has been a persistent propaganda against it, adroitly carried on in theaters devoted to musical comedies, to vaudeville, and in those which furnish the movie thrillers." The situation calls for censure, we are told, for

> "Granting that the man or woman behind the footlights has a right to voice whatever opinion he or she may hold about prohibition, it is a nice question as to whether they have any right to teach lawlessness by the attempt to bring a constitutional provision into reproach. But be all this as it may, here is a plain duty for those who stood for prohibition, who yet stand for it, and who are patrons of the theater in any of its various forms. It should become the settled policy of every such one to file his protest with the manager of any theater where the prohibition policy now fixt in the Constitution and the law of this land is ridiculed, misrepresented, or brought into reproach, or where those who stood for it receive such treatment. A few protests from representative citizens in a community soon would result in a rule in the theaters of that place that actors who were retailing stale jokes about prohibition or were subjecting its advocates to innuendo and reproach would not be permitted thus to indulge themselves, or would be refused reengagements if they did."

A CONVICT CORRECTS A NOVELIST

CONVICTS ARE NOT MARTYRS crucified to atone for the sins of others, asserts a prisoner in the Sing Sing *Bulletin* in refutation of the theory of Basil King, novelist, that convicts are the "goats" of society. This particular occupant of New York's big penitentiary is there, he thinks, because he violated the law of God and man and is now receiving his just deserts. But the author of "The City of Comrades," writes, according to *The Bulletin*, that there is no difference between the man whom "we hideously call a convict and anybody else," as most of us are as guilty as the man behind the bars. Sentencing a man to prison and clothing him in convict garb is, in the novelist's opinion, the modern method of sacrifice and atonement. As society in earlier days sacrificed a scapegoat by way of making its own slate clean, so to-day society brands those detected in crime and then pursues the uneven tenor of its sinful way. In the convict, the novelist writes, "I am driven to believe modern civilization is not looking for the brother to be treated wisely because his weakness is so obvious and his suffering is so great. If that were all, the way would be found as soon as there was a will." Society's real purpose, he argues, is to find a goat and save itself:

> "In the prisoner we have found our goat. He is suffering, not for his own sins alone, but for ours. Naively, childishly, but significantly, we outrage every human instinct within him, so that our own secret self-reproach may be appeased. The world as it is, society as we have formed it, must have a goat; and we seize the weakest and most defenseless thing on which we can lay our hands."

Surprizing as it may seem, the Sing Sing convict refuses to take advantage of this theory, and expresses astonishment that such a philosophy should be preached. The so-called "atonement" theory, he writes, "makes for anarchism, for if it be true that we are but the sacrifice of a society with a guilty conscience, civilization is but a farce and law is but a weapon of torture in the hands of the strong, while the doctrine that all are criminals and only those caught are put behind bars, makes for cynicism and iconoclasm among the masses and for contempt for all law among criminals." Such a theory wipes out at one stroke the morality taught by all religions. But

> "We inmates, fortunately, are not so easily led by such doctrines, regardless of how comfortable they may be to those of 'easy virtue,' or possest of a superficial honesty that seeks but outward approval and fears not God or conscience. We, who are really guilty of crime, realize, and realize full well, that our incarceration is due to the breach of one or the other of God's commands: 'Thou shalt not kill'; 'Thou shalt not steal.' We realize that society is justified in segregating us both for its own protection and our good until such time as we may have recovered from our moral lapse and are again fit to associate with virtuous women and honest men."

REPAIRING WAR'S DAMAGE TO MISSIONS

POLITICAL SHAKE-UPS growing out of the world-war left many missionary posts deserted, and Christian leaders here and abroad are seriously disturbed at the fact. German missionaries, in numerous instances, were looked upon as political agents rather than as salvagers of souls, and in consequence were interned or repatriated. As a result many stations have been left uncared for, and much of the work already accomplished has gone for naught. Since peace was declared, however, a few of these half-forgotten wayside stations of Christianity have been taken in charge by missionaries from this country, the British Isles, and France, but many of them are still entirely deserted and in process of decay. Confronted with this situation, an international meeting of thirty-eight missionaries representing eleven countries and eighty foreign missionary societies was held at Crans, Switzerland, and at a round-table discussion differences which had threatened to disorganize concerted evangelical effort were patched up and forgotten in a common cause. Thus Christianity met one of its greatest tests, and soon, it is expected, every missionary outpost will be properly captained and defended. That these representative Christian leaders, each loyal to his own land and type, could come together so soon after the war and enter into a frank discussion of subjects whereon they could but differ, and that they could pursue these discussions without rancor or cleavage, to the securing of a common judgment as to what might be approved, was in itself an achievement to make every Christian heart rejoice, writes Dr. William E. Strong, in *The Advocate of Peace* (Washington). The subjects discust were of vital concern.

> "They grew out of the world-war, which in its shaking of the world has disturbed missionary work in many ways and to an extent not yet generally realized. For example, it has driven out from their fields of labor about one-eighth of the total number of foreign missionaries in the world. Of 2,500 men and women having care of German missions in the several countries where they have been planted, practically none remains at his post. For military reasons they have been excluded, interned, or, as in many cases, repatriated. Their work has been variously treated—temporarily transferred to the oversight of other missions, reorganized on an independent basis, or, too often, left uncared for and disrupted. Whatever may be said in defense of the action from a political standpoint, it is a heavy blow, not only to the genuine missionary devotion of a multitude of the German people, but to the Christian enterprise as a whole, to the progress of the Kingdom of God on earth. It would be intolerable that such a catastrophe should be disregarded or lightly accepted."

So differences were forgotten, difficulties surmounted, and provision was made for laying the facts before all the mission boards, through their national organizations, with a view to finding a common plan of action for relief of this distress. It was also recognized that the war has effected many changes even in non-Christian lands, and that the delicate but "inevitable intermingling of missionary activities with political affairs" must be included in the field of inquiry and comparison.

> "It was made clear that as moral questions and values are increasingly recognized in political movements, national and international, the old, short rule that the missionary must keep out of politics does not sufficiently meet the case. When anti-opium crusades, atrocities—Korean or Armenian—students' outbreaks, social and industrial rebellions, are all involved in the political affairs of the nations, it can not be helped that Christian missions should exert an influence that must be reckoned with. In the midst of a universal popular agitation, the Christian spirit can not be altogether colorless and anemic. It was important for this congress of missionary leaders, representing all lands, to consider what should be approved and what disapproved as regards missionary participation in public affairs; as to what a just neutrality requires in word and act and bearing."

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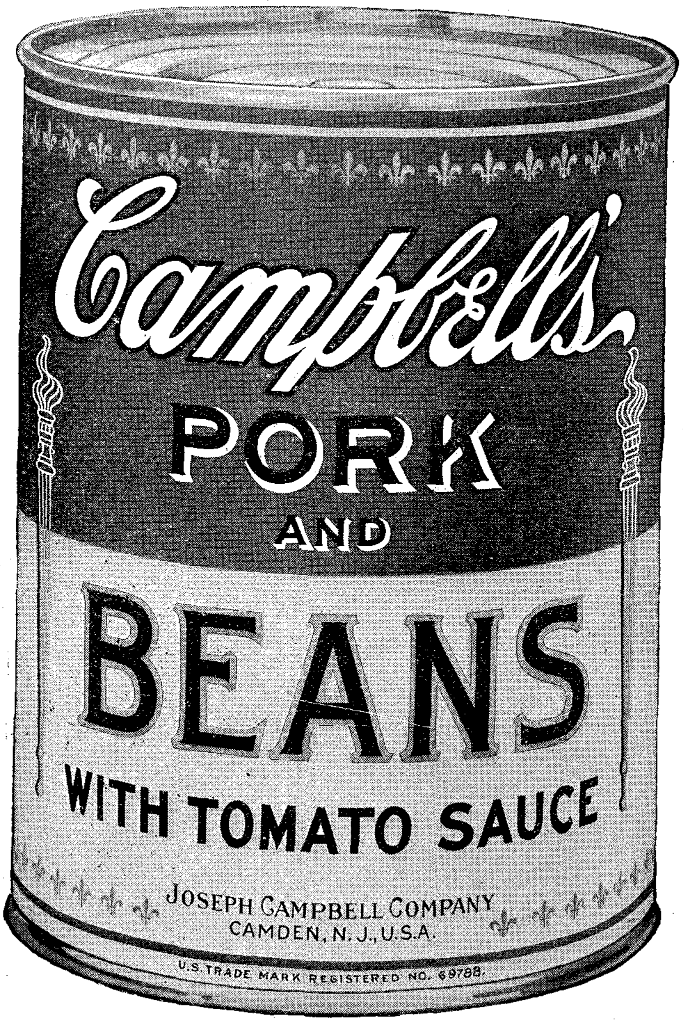
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CURRENT - POETRY

CONTEMPORARY VERSE (January) speaks of this sonnet as declared by vote of the Poetry Society of America "among the best" read before it last season. We might possibly suggest as a touchstone Wordsworth's "Behold her single in the field"—

SONNET TO A PLOW-WOMAN OF NORWAY

By Margaret Tod Ritter

Deep-bosomed, stalwart-limbed, superbly made,
Unconscious of her power and her grace,
Accustomed to the blowzy wind's embrace,
Magnificent, unlettered, unafraid.
She guides her course past interlacing streams,
Striding the fields behind her ancient plow,
Or halts beneath some blossoming, frail bough
To rest her beast and give herself to dreams.
Her eyes survey the road, the moor, the peat,
With wide, untroubled gaze, she plays no part,
No joys rise up to suffocate her heart
Because a smile falls lightly at her feet.
To one who comes for her at dusk, perchance,
She lifts a brief, intoxicated glance.

If the rich mend not their ways it will not be for want of warning. In so unexpected a place as the London *Athenæum* is the pictured contrast that the extreme among radicals are wont to dwell upon:

TWO POEMS

By Fredegond Shove

WHAT I SAW IN A SLUM

Charity at her spinning-wheel
That wove a dress for Faith,
And Mercy with his bleeding feet,
And Love a starving wraith,
And Pity still a little boy
With sorrow for his only toy.

WHAT I SAW IN A RICH STREET OF THE CITY

Cruelty in an iron car
With Beauty for his bride.
The seven lusts that carried them
Over the mountainside;
The coach wherein they drove was Hate,
The Coachman's name was Pride.

In the Socialist *New Day* (Chicago) is this, good at least as verse whatever weight it carries as politics. It is a proletarian cry, not raucous, but musical. As to representing Mr. Debs's physical condition, reports indicate him as improved in health and with a prospect of prolonged life:

THE HEART IN JAIL

By Clement Wood

I

Over this land
Stretches Greed's hand:
Age starves Youth;
Power rapes Truth.

Let's lift above
Greed's hand, love!
Build Youth's hour—
Give Truth power!

II

Once there was a carpenter,
A Nazarene.
Ancient, godly rich men
Picked him clean.
Folks say that Jesus
Suffered like 'Gene.

Martyred, murdered Jesus
Had to face
Pilate . . . Judas . . .
Not the harsher race
Of godly modern rich men
In the ruling place.

Martyred, murdered Jesus
Had to be
Spat upon and tortured
And hung on a tree . . .
He was spared a Federal
Penitentiary.

Three bitter days—and
Hammer and nail
Ended his pitiful,
Painful tale . . .
'Gene's body's rotting
Still—in jail.

And the heart of Jesus
Sickened and died.
But the heart of 'Gene Debs
Buried inside
Grows like a hill flower,
Swells like a tide—

Swells like a vast tide
Out of the sea,
Bringing weary slave men
Victory!
Ending ancient horror,
Setting men free!

The muse of political reconstruction misses the fine abandon of this, in which one dares still to celebrate idle joys of the "lords of the land." And *The Westminster Gazette* (London) dares still to publish:

A HUNTING SONG

By Will H. Ogilvie

Now that the nuts are taken
And the vale is cleared of the corn,
Now that the wind has shaken
The last leaf from the thorn,
Now, with the woods forsaken
And the empty fields forlorn,
Let the desolate spaces waken
To the music of hound and horn!

The feet of the year are flying
As the years before them have fled.
We see that the leaves are dying;
We know that the flowers are dead;
And we hear the wild geese crying
In their southward flight o'erhead;
And our hungry hearts are sighing
For the flash of the white and red.

For this is the wise gods' guiding—
When winds have scattered the rose,
And earth for a while lies hiding
In a mantle made of the snows,
And the gales from the north are gliding,
And the gates of the summer close—
That the lords of the land go riding
And the horn on the upland blows.

This is not necessarily a fable for poets nor a plea for misogamy. Since it appears in *The Woman Citizen* (New York), it is likely one of those confidences that the majority of women poets are not moved to make. A sympathetic audience is necessary:

ENOUGH

By Anne Arnold

Together
Unsatisfied,
Leaning, each on each,
Pathetically,
They go down to Death,
Defeated, silent—
A poet, who might have changed the world,
A flamelike woman.
Earth made each mad,
Him, by the glorious soul and body of her,
Her, by the splendor of his passion for her.
Together,
They dared life.
Together,
They lived in poverty
Through all their years.
Together,
They have known
Parenthood, drudgery,
Heart-break, Love's passing,
The loss of children, age.
Alone,
Each might have given himself to Man,
Together,
Dying,
They bequeath the Earth—
Since all the others died—
One rather stupid son.
Life will go on.
Enough!
Earth's satisfied.

The Atlantic Monthly (January) completes its "Children's Garland" of verse begun in December. In all, the child's psychology is followed in a way to interest the elder also. In fact, this one might be anybody's nightmare:

IN THE NIGHT

By Elizabeth Madox Roberts

The light was burning very dim,
The little blaze was brown and red,
And I waked just in time to see
A panther going under the bed.

I saw him crowd his body down
To make it fit the little space.
I saw the streaks along his back,
And bloody bubbles on his face.

Long marks of light came out of my eyes
And went into the lamp—and there
Was Something waiting in the room—
I saw it sitting on a chair.

Its only eye was shining red,
Its face was very long and gray,
Its two bent teeth were sticking out,
And all its jaw was torn away.

Its legs were flat against the chair,
Its arms were hanging like a swing,
It made its eye look into me,
But did not move or say a thing.

I tried to call and tried to scream,
But all my throat was shut and dry.
My little heart was jumping fast,
I couldn't talk or cry.

And when I'd look outside the bed
I'd see the panther going in.
The streaks were moving on his back,
The bubbles on his chin.

I couldn't help it if they came.
I couldn't save myself at all.
And so I only waited there
And turned my face against the wall.

KREOLITE WOOD BLOCK FLOORS

Outlast the Factory

Patented
May 6. 1914

Kreolite Floors are warm, dry and friendly under foot
They have a great influence upon health and efficiency

Stone-hard floors do not look like this, but their clammy cold surface gives an impression of standing in cold water

On Which Floor Do Men Work Best?

YOU know your competition *outside* the factory, but it is a wise manufacturer who knows his competition *inside* his own plant.

On cold unyielding floors, it is a struggle between willing hands and weary feet; skilled hands and chilled feet.

When men pound over stone-hard floors all day, they are pounding away their energy and your profits.

When your men's feet compete against clammy-cold floors—production comes down and costs go up.

Put yourself in these men's shoes. Give them a firm working, walking, *wearing* foundation with Kreolite Floors.

They are "production's magic carpet"—with wood's friendly warmth, unusual resiliency and restful quietness.

They decrease dust and noise; increase health and energy.

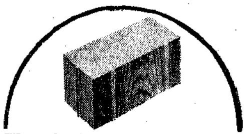
The Kreolite Blocks are specially treated to prevent decay, specially grooved to provide a permanent grip to hold them solidly together and to the floor base. They are laid with the tough end-grain of the wood uppermost.

Kreolite Floors are made and laid to *endure.* They are especially adapted for machine shops, foundries, warehouses, loading platforms, roundhouses, paper mills and stables.

We have a corps of competent Floor Engineers always willing to be helpful to industry. Their services are at your disposal without thought of obligation, save to be of service.

Ask for their aid, or let us send you our Kreolite Floor Book.

Address the Toledo Office.



We make the famous Kreolite Lug Wood Blocks for street pavements and bridges. Write for literature.

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WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

NATIONAL DEBTS OF THE WORLD, 1913, 1918, 1919, 1920

(As nearly as can be stated by the National City Bank of New York)

IN UNITED STATES DOLLARS, REDUCED AT NORMAL PREWAR VALUE OF THE RESPECTIVE CURRENCIES*

	PREWAR 1913	ARMISTICE PERIOD 1918	FIRST PEACE YEAR 1919	SECOND PEACE YEAR 1920
Argentina	$732,398,000	$866,380,000	(*h*)$866,380,000	$531,000,000
Australia	80,753,000	975,738,000	1,583,000,000	1,950,000,000
Australia States	1,348,624,000	(*e*)1,741,301,000	(*f*)1,813,000,000	(*f*)1,831,000,000
Austria(*j*)	2,152,490,000	16,475,000,000	17,668,000,000	16,807,000,000
Belgium	(*c*)825,269,000	....	2,509,000,000	2,750,000,000
Bolivia	19,369,000	23,307,000	26,500,000	(*i*)26,500,000
Brazil	(*a*)663,667,000	(*f*)1,073,826,000	(*h*)1,118,546,000	1,223,000,000
British Colonies (not herein named)	65,000,000	78,000,000	(*h*)78,000,000	102,000,000
British West Africa	55,200,000	(*f*)67,100,000	(*h*)63,000,000	(*h*)63,000,000
British West Indies	29,100,000	(*f*)30,200,000	(*h*)32,800,000	(*h*)32,800,000
Bulgaria	(*a*)135,300,000	800,000,000	2,158,000,000	(*i*)2,158,000,000
Canada	544,391,000	1,300,000,000	2,250,000,000	2,276,000,000
Ceylon	30,011,000	27,100,000	(*h*)27,100,000	(*i*)27,100,000
Chile	207,704,000	228,377,000	(*h*)228,377,000	(*h*)228,377,000
China	969,189,000	(*e*)1,060,649,000	(*e*)1,066,649,000	1,534,575,000
Chosen	21,837,000	46,652,000	(*h*)46,652,000	(*h*)46,652,000
Colombia	24,234,000	22,856,000	(*h*)22,856,000	(*h*)22,856,000
Costa Rica	16,488,000	(*f*)20,254,000	(*f*)20,254,000	(*f*)20,254,000
Cuba	(*c*)67,620,000	(*e*)65,923,000	(*h*)63,289,000	(*h*)63,289,000
Czecho-Slovakia(*j*)	....	....	1,500,000,000	7,000,000,000
Denmark	95,579,000	161,700,000	(*h*)161,700,000	206,000,000
Dominican Republic	(*c*)13,218,000	13,686,000	13,358,000	(*i*)13,358,000
Dutch East Indies	....	(*e*)91,871,000	(*e*)91,871,000	(*e*)91,871,000
Ecuador	19,780,000	25,756,000	(*h*)25,756,000	(*h*)25,756,000
Egypt	459,153,000	455,338,000	(*h*)469,338,000	(*h*)460,338,000
Finland	33,706,000	(*e*)34,618,000	(*e*)34,618,000	35,700,000
France	6,346,129,000	30,400,000,000	39,843,000,000	46,025,000,000
French Colonies	(*a*)210,667,000	(*g*)476,711,000	(*h*)579,711,000	(*h*)579,711,000
Germany	1,194,052,000	40,000,000,000	48,552,000,000	57,200,000,000
German States	3,854,795,000	(*f*)4,341,611,000	4,500,000,000	8,300,000,000
German Colonies	32,410,000	(*g*)32,410,000	(*g*)32,410,000	(*g*)32,410,000
Greece	206,640,000	(*f*)259,725,000	469,367,000	(*i*)469,367,000
Guatemala	17,577,000	(*f*)16,230,000	(*f*)16,230,000	(*f*)16,230,000
Haiti	(*a*)42,863,000	(*c*)30,373,000	(*f*)24,983,000	(*h*)23,970,000
Honduras	121,261,000	130,758,000	131,771,000	(*i*)131,771,000
Hungary(*j*)	1,731,350,000	8,513,848,000	9,412,000,000	11,403,000,000
Iceland	47,200,000	51,300,000	52,600,000	(*i*)52,600,000
India, British	(*a*)1,475,272,000	(*f*)1,546,237,000	2,220,000,000	(*i*)2,310,000,000
Italy	2,921,153,000	12,000,000,000	13,102,000,000	18,330,000,000
Japan	1,241,997,000	1,244,375,000	(*h*)1,246,375,000	1,300,000,000
Jugo-Slavia	....	....	....	705,000,000
Latvia	....	....	....	(*i*)10,895,000
Liberia	(*c*)1,600,000	(*f*)1,685,000	(*f*)1,685,000	(*f*)1,685,000
Lithuania	....	....	....	(*i*)27,000,000
Luxembourg	(*b*)2,091,000	(*f*)8,831,000	(*f*)8,831,000	(*f*)8,831,000
Mexico	(*a*)226,404,000	377,333,000	490,000,000	(*i*)500,000,000
Netherlands	(*c*)461,649,000	(*f*)762,527,000	981,349,000	1,072,000,000
New Zealand	438,271,000	734,000,000	856,875,000	(*i*)856,875,000
Newfoundland	27,450,000	34,870,000	35,000,000	(*i*)35,000,000
Nicaragua	9,182,000	(*f*)18,596,000	(*f*)18,596,000	(*f*)18,596,000
Norway	97,215,000	197,409,000	(*h*)197,408,000	250,000,000
Panama	(*a*)5,100	(*e*)7,172,000	7,101,000	(*i*)7,101,000
Paraguay	12,751,000	13,515,000	(*h*)13,515,000	(*h*)13,515,000
Persia	....	....	45,000,000	(*i*)45,000,000
Peru	34,268,000	(*e*)34,015,000	(*e*)34,015,000	(*e*)34,015,000
Philippines	12,000,000	(*f*)20,301,000	20,470,000	(*i*)20,470,000
Poland	....	....	1,356,600,000	9,500,000,000
Portugal	947,603,000	1,289,646,000	(*h*)1,289,646,000	(*h*)1,289,646,000
Roumania	316,693,000	(*d*)355,194,000	(*h*)1,022,000,000	4,100,000,000
Russia	(*c*)4,537,861,000	(*f*)25,000,000,000	(*f*)25,000,000,000	(*f*)25,000,000,000
Salvador	9,970,000	11,098,000	(*h*)11,098,000	(*h*)11,098,000
Siam	27,799,000	32,935,000	32,616,000	(*i*)32,616,000
Spain	(*c*)1,814,270,000	(*f*)1,964,206,000	1,985,774,000	2,374,000,000
Straits Settlements	33,627,000	(*f*)37,100,000	57,424,000	(*i*)57,424,000
Sweden	161,390,000	(*f*)249,298,000	336,420,000	340,000,000
Switzerland	(*a*)23,614,000	205,439,000	(*h*)205,439,000	350,000,000
Turkey	675,654,000	(*f*)1,459,000,000	(*h*)2,000,000,000	(*i*)2,300,000,000
Union South Africa	573,415,000	760,766,000	(*h*)780,766,000	(*h*)780,766,000
United Kingdom	3,485,818,000	36,391,000,000	39,314,000,000	37,910,000,000
United States	1,028,564,000	17,005,431,000	25,672,000,000	24,062,510,000
Uruguay	137,827,000	164,308,000	(*h*)164,308,000	(*h*)164,308,000
Venezuela	35,051,000	28,983,000	(*h*)28,983,000	(*h*)28,983,000
Total	$43,106,495,000	$211,520,040,000	$256,072,410,000	$297,607,819,000

(*a*) 1912. (*b*) 1910. (*c*) 1914. (*d*) 1915. (*e*) 1916. (*f*) 1917. (*g*) 1913. (*h*) 1918. (*i*) 1919. (*j*) Includes share of Austro-Hungarian debt.
*Figures of 1918, 1919, and 1920 are as nearly as practicable those of the Armistice date, November 11.

WORLD PAPER CURRENCY, BY GRAND DIVISIONS, 1914 TO 1920†

(In millions of dollars)

	Europe	North America	South Amer.	Asia	Ocean.	Africa
1914	5,058	1,223	701	420	95	24
1918	35,255	4,309	1,324	839	335	230
1919	46,007	4,615	1,358	1,326	376	341
1920	72,142	5,135	2,157	1,241	346	260

WORLD NATIONAL DEBTS, BY GRAND DIVISIONS, 1913 TO 1920

(In millions of dollars)

	Europe	North America	South Amer.	Asia	Ocean.	Africa
1913	32,159	2,243	1,885	3,799	1,879	1,152
1918	181,363	19,150	2,480	4,001	3,563	1,381
1919	212,150	28,725	2,529	4,742	4,364	1,377
1920	257,430	27,303	2,401	5,264	4,750	1,406

WORLD NATIONAL DEBTS AND PAPER CURRENCY, 1914 TO 1920

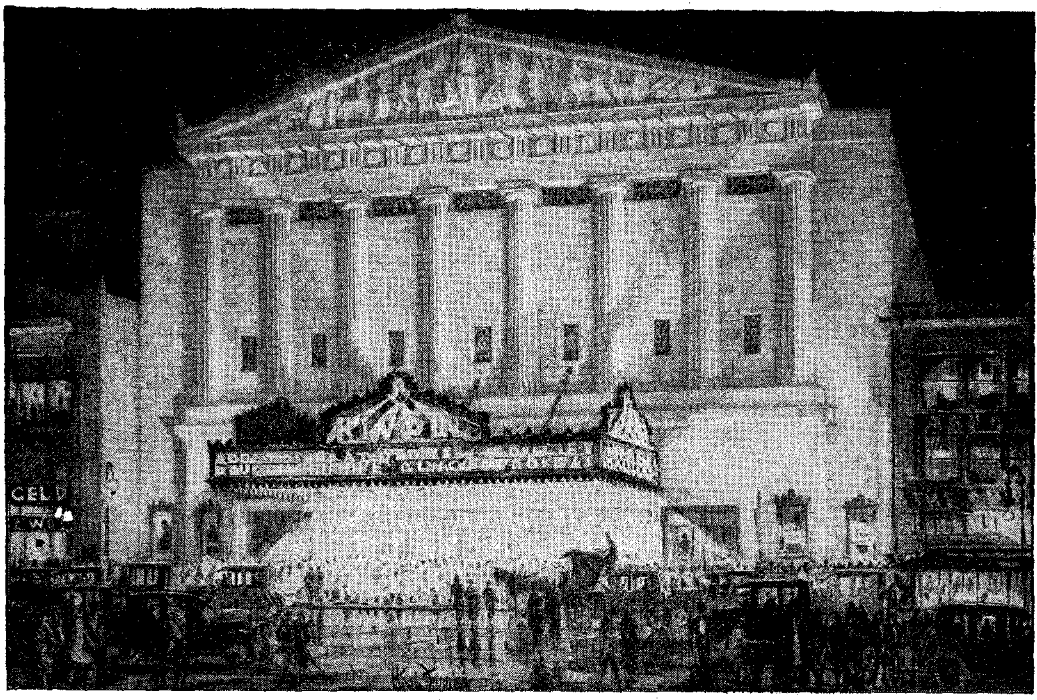
As nearly as can be stated†

Reduced to United States currency at par (prewar) value of the respective currencies.

	National Debts	Paper Currency*
1914	$43,889,000,000	$7,527,000,000
1915	46,900,000,000	8,562,000,000
1916	56,902,000,000	19,608,000,000
1917	120,485,000,000	32,747,000,000
1918	211,500,000,000	43,091,000,000
1919	256,020,000,000	54,782,000,000
1920	297,604,000,000	81,596,000,000

*Exclusive of issues of Soviet Government estimated at $34,000,000,000 at end of 1919.

†Exact statements of total world debts or currency for any fixt date are obviously impracticable, by reason of the fact that in many of the minor and recently organized countries official statements are issued at irregular intervals and not infrequently delayed in their presentation.



Copyright, 1920, National Terra Cotta Society

Drawing by Hugh Ferriss

RIVOLI THEATRE, NEW YORK CITY

Speckled gray Terra Cotta, tooled finish

THOMAS W. LAMB, Architect

How a GREAT INDUSTRY EVOLVED

In their first stage beyond the "peep" machines, moving pictures were travelling shows. Rinks, vacant halls, even tents sufficed to house them. Next, films found housing as a mere part of vaudeville programs. Third came the store-show period of the "Bijou Dream—admission a nickel." These were the dark days of cheap films in cheap housing.

Then came the turn. Many things entered into it. The greatest minds in dramatic art were enlisted by the producers; the exhibitors became real show-men. But film plays could not become a wonderful art and a great industry until they had *specially designed* housing,—imposing and attractive exteriors.

Specially designed! Attractive exteriors meant so much in this evolution that leading architects began to specialize in motion picture theatres. As with other buildings, only an architect can coordinate in one design and set of plans all the factors needed to make a motion picture theatre successful. The architect knows them all, from the "focal radii" that make it easy for you to see from any seat, to the facing material that made you want to go in.

Take the Rivoli Theatre. The architect knew the effect must live up to the location,—in the heart of New York's famous theatre district. His thought for it was "Magnificence." His next thought followed naturally: "Greek temple; Terra Cotta."

Thus the outside walls that you see above are all Terra Cotta. The columns, the ornament, and the Greek figures show that Terra Cotta can be modelled in any form. The color, a speckled gray, best suits this Doric design. But in Terra Cotta any color, or any combination of colors, is possible. And a simple washing-down with soap and water will always restore the original color and freshness of Terra Cotta.

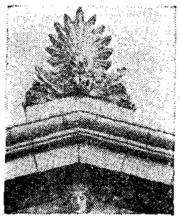
In bringing the Motion Picture through to its present stage, with a total daily money turn-over greater than any other industry, Terra Cotta has been a conspicuous factor,—creating, for the Motion Picture, housing that is permanent, beautiful, profitable.

NATIONAL TERRA COTTA SOCIETY is a bureau of service and information. Among its publications is "Terra Cotta Defined," a particularly instructive booklet. By photographs of interesting and important buildings, it shows not only what Terra Cotta is but what it means to any owner or tenant. Write for it now. Another brochure, "The Theatre", illustrating typical theatres large and small, should be in the hands of every exhibitor. Address National Terra Cotta Society, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

To become familiar with Architecture, follow this Series of Details. No. 6 will appear in The Literary Digest of March 12, 1921.

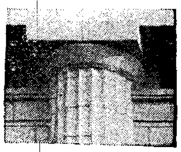
HOW TO RECOGNIZE ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

TERRA COTTA SERIES No. 5



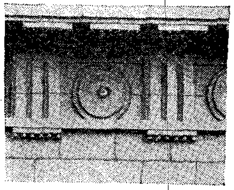
Anthemion

This was a detail frequently used by the Greeks, not only as seen here, for center and corner finials, but also as a motif for applied ornament.



Doric Order

This type of column, the Doric, (First of the Famous "Five Orders of Architecture"), is the only one which has no base, and it is also considerably shorter than the four other orders. The sharp edged flutes were run in these columns to give an added expression of verticality, and also to relieve the otherwise heavy effect of the shaft.



Triglyphs and Metopes

The frieze of the Doric Order was divided into square panels, called metopes, by grooved blocks, called triglyphs. The metopes of the Parthenon, the most famous of all Doric temples, were treated with low-relief figures.

(All the material illustrated is Terra Cotta)

TERRA COTTA

Permanent *Beautiful* *Profitable*

PROBLEMS · OF · DEMOCRACY

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for School use

IMMIGRATION

TWENTY-FIVE MILLION FOREIGNERS, the alarmists say, are determined to come to America. Where can we house them? How can we employ them? Why need we admit them? "Charity begins at home," observes President Walker in "Discussions in Economics and Statistics," adding: "While the people of the United States have gladly offered asylum to millions upon millions of the distrest and unfortunate of other lands and climes, they have no right to carry their hospitality one step beyond the line where American institutions, the American rate of wages, the American standard of living are brought into serious peril."

To some this sounds selfish. But would the opposite course be entirely generous in the end? As President Walker goes on to say: "All the good the United States could do by offering indiscriminate hospitality to a few million more of European peasants, whose places at home will, within another generation, be filled by others as miserable as themselves, would not compensate for any permanent injury done to our Republic. Our highest duty to charity and to humanity is to make this great experiment, here, of free laws and educated labor, the most triumphant success that can possibly be attained. In this way we shall do far more for Europe than by allowing its city slums and its vast stagnant reservoirs of degraded peasantry to be drained off upon our soil."

Altho presenting itself in more startling terms than ever before, the problem is nothing new. For more than a hundred years Europeans have been coming to America. We have welcomed them. They have helped to make America great and prosperous. Race after race has found success here. In "The American Commonwealth," James Bryce reminds us that "ever since the beginning of the nineteenth century there had been a steady but slender influx of settlers. With the years 1845–46, the time of the terrible famine in Ireland, begins the first or Irish period of the full rush of immigration. Upon the top of this Celtic immigration there soon after came a second great wave, and this time from the Teutonic parts of Europe. The arrivals from Germany rose suddenly in 1852 from 72,000 to 145,000 and in 1854 reached 215,000. In 1880 the theretofore small flow from the Austro-Hungarian monarchy rose swiftly, and in 1882 there was also an increase from Italy and Russia. Somewhat later began the inrush from the three Scandinavian countries. After 1890 central and southern Europe became the main source of the gigantic flood. Czechs, Poles, Slovaks, Croats, Serbs, Magyars, Finns, Russians—these last nearly all Jews—Slovenes, Roumanians, and Greeks, with a smaller number of Armenians, Syrians, and Bulgarians, have (taken together) latterly far outnumbered the entering Teutons, as the Italians have outnumbered the Irish. Over eight millions in all entered between 1900 and the end of 1909, and over 30,000,000 between 1840 and 1913, twice what the total white population of the United States was in the former year."

To the labor of these aliens we have owed much. But among them there have been those who failed to help us prosper. Adams and Sumner, authors of "Labor Problems," present both sides of the question when they remark that "Altho the benefits derived by this country from that immigration which has resulted in the rapid development of the natural resources of the West and Northwest are incalculable, it is claimed that the influx of foreigners of a low standard of intelligence and of life depresses wages, lessens available employment for native labor, and is a distinct hardship to the American workman. In some industries, such as the manufacture of clothing and the mining of coal, native laborers have been practically driven from the field. Moreover, it is maintained by those who desire further restriction of immigration that the influx of ignorant, inefficient, and poverty-stricken aliens increases the public burden through pauperism and crime, while the bulk of the money which the more thrifty immigrants accumulate is returned to their native country."

Then, too, immigration has tended to stimulate the growth of cities that were already growing too fast for their own good. As Prof. Edward Alsworth Ross tells us in "Principles of Sociology": "Oversea migration drops people down in cities, and most of them abide there, prisoners of ignorance and inertia. In a settled country receiving immigrants the cities become more polyglot and foreign than the rural districts. After our agricultural frontiers came to an end foreign immigration saturated American cities with foreign-born and contributed more to urban growth than the tide from the farms. The foreign stock, which is represented on the farms by a fifth, makes up seven-tenths of the metropolitan myriads."

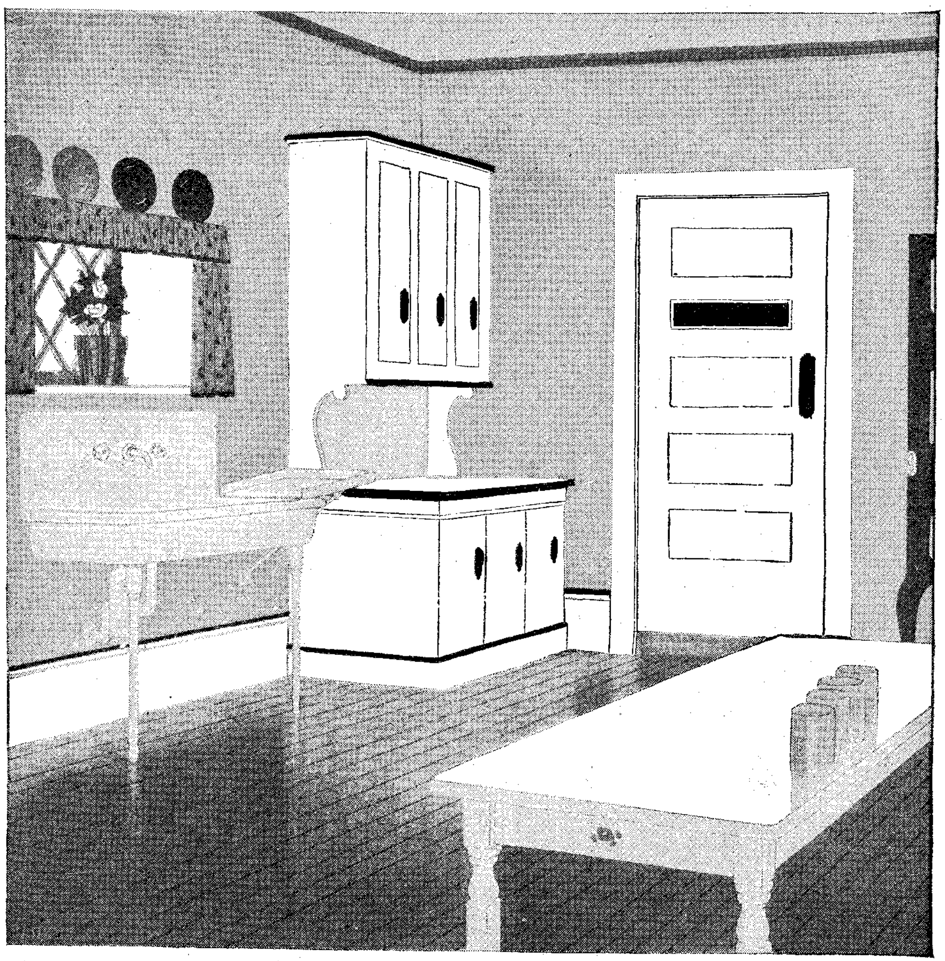
More serious, if anything, is the effect on politics. Says Mr. Bryce: "The immigrants are entitled to obtain a vote after three or four years' residence at most (often less), but they are not fit for the suffrage. They know nothing of the institutions of the country, of its statesmen, of its political issues. Incompetent to give an intelligent vote, but soon finding that their vote has a value, they fall into the hands of party organizations, whose officers enroll them in their lists and undertake to fetch them to the polls."

Of late years there has been a growing determination to limit the influx of aliens. Long ago we excluded Chinese laborers. At present we have a "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan to check Japanese immigration. Undesirables from other foreign countries are barred, specifically, in enactments briefly reviewed by Adams and Sumner, who remind us that "The classes of immigrants excluded are: (1) convicts, except those guilty of political offenses, and (2) women imported for immoral purposes, both excluded by the act of 1875; by the act of 1882 (3) lunatics, (4) idiots, and (5) persons likely to become public charges; by the acts of 1885 and 1887, (6) contract laborers; by the act of 1891, (7) paupers, (8) persons afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, (9) polygamists, (10) those whose passage has been paid by others unless it can be conclusively shown that they do not belong to any of the excluded classes; and, finally, under the act of 1903, (11) epileptics, (12) persons who have been insane within five years previous or have ever had two or more attacks of insanity, (13) professional beggars, (14) anarchists, or all persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by violence of government or law, (15) persons attempting to bring in women for immoral purposes, and (16) persons deported within a year previous as contract laborers."

In 1917 Congress went further and forbade the admission of illiterates. How much good this will accomplish is still a question. Writing in *The Review of Reviews*, Mr. W. Jett Lauck declares: "The literacy test has been in existence too short a period to measure its full effectiveness. Evidence to date, however, offers little hope that it will prove a sufficient barrier to that type of immigration which is undesirable on economic grounds. In 1919 only 1,455 out of a total immigration of 141,132 were excluded on account of inability to meet the literacy tests."

The Great War, by practically abolishing immigration for the time being, showed us how dependent we had been upon the influx of foreigners despite its evils. Writes Mr. Lauck: "1913, the year preceding the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, may be said to have been our last year of normal immigration. In that year the excess of immigrants over emigrants was approximately 582,000. From that year forward to the signing of the armistice immigration radically declined. Up to the time of our entrance into the world-war the number of aliens who returned to their native countries practically equaled the number of immigrants received here. After we entered the conflict immigration practically ceased. As a consequence, there was a great scarcity of labor. It was estimated at the termination of the war that there was a shortage in our requirements of unskilled immigrant labor of between three and four million men."

Now that immigration has set in afresh, we hear less about that. Instead, there is a great eagerness, in many quarters, to shut out aliens altogether for a period of a year or of two years —an eagerness not wholly unaccountable. There were signs of anti-Americanism here and there among aliens both during and after the war, and never (if the reports can be believed) have aliens threatened to swoop down upon us in such appalling numbers as to-day. But, given legislation shutting them out for a fixt period, what will happen when the period reaches its end? Another outburst of furious desire among Eruopeans to come here? Another determined movement to restrain them?



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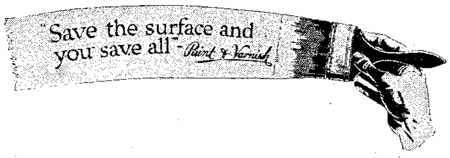
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PERSONAL - GLIMPSES

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BACK FROM THE AIR AND THE CANADIAN WOODS.

Lieutenant Farrell is shown at the left, Lieutenant Kloor is in the middle, and Lieutenant Hinton at the right. These three sailormen were looking cheerful in their borrowed clothes at Mattice, Ontario, where this photograph was taken, but they had a hard, dangerous, and dramatic series of adventures before getting there.

THREE MEN IN A BALLOON

Hinton, Farrell, and Kloor, they sailed
Through the daylight and the dark,
And when their supply of hydrogen failed
They thought it was time to park.

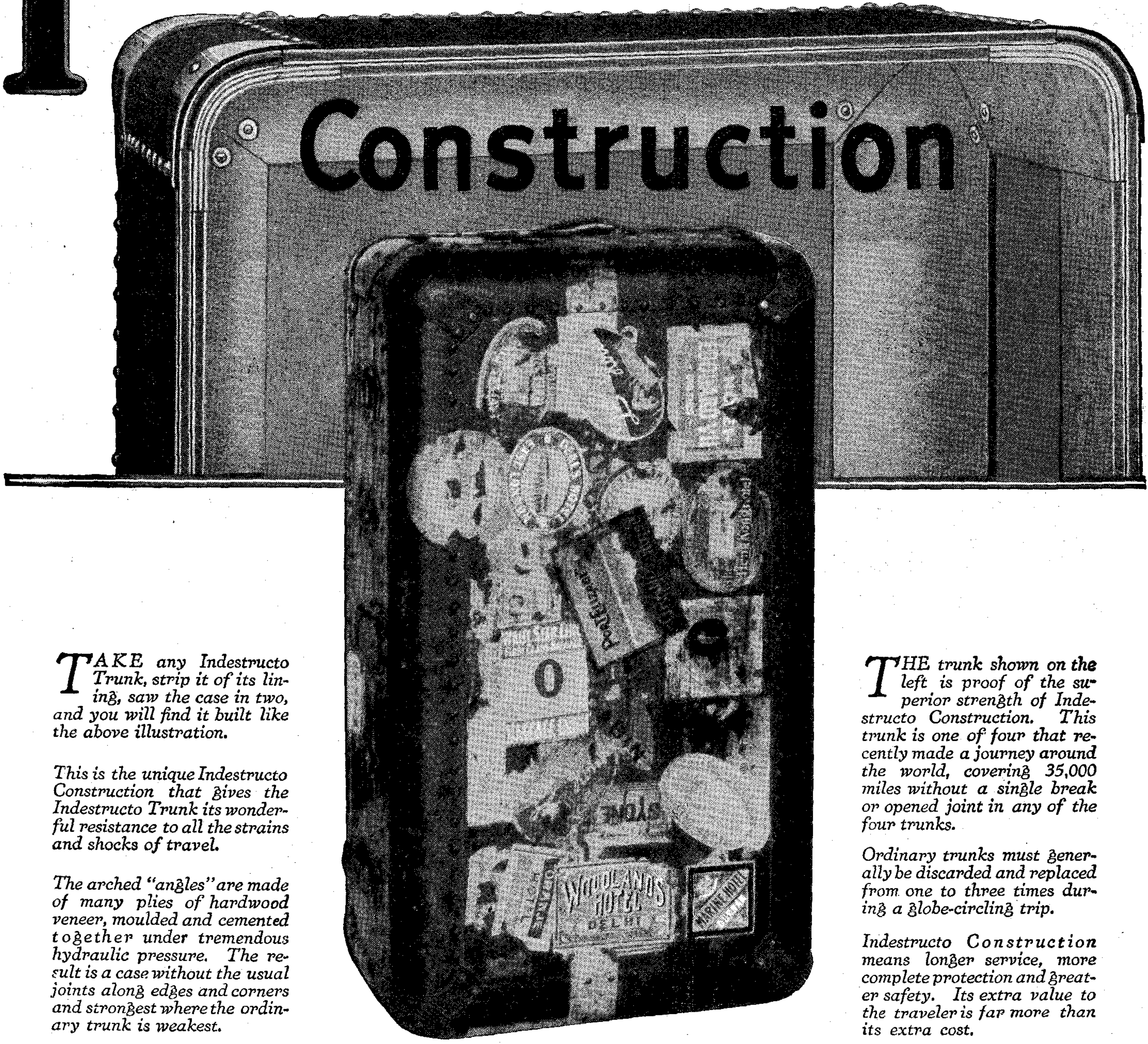
THUS MELLIFLUOUSLY a newspaper poet celebrates, in the New York *Herald*, the start of the Canadian adventure of the three naval lieutenants whose storm- rne balloon lost them in the wilds of Canada, greatly to the ncern of the world at large. For when, as the poet, Maurice orris, suggests in the last of the lines quoted above, they cided to "park," they came down in a very lonesome forest. few miles farther would have carried them into James Bay, estuary of the great Hudson Bay to the north, where they ould assuredly have met the fate which nearly everybody ared for them, after two weeks had passed without bringing y report of their whereabouts. Army airplanes scoured the untry in the northern Adirondacks, forest rangers and State oopers joined in the search, and the general excitement was its height when the news came through that Farrell, Hinton, d Kloor had been led by an Indian trapper into the Hudson ay Company's settlement of Moose Factory, Ontario. The ewspapers, especially the New York newspapers, which had a ecial interest in the matter since the balloon had started from e near-by naval station at Far Rockaway, devoted more lumns and larger type to the adventures of the three flying ilors than were inspired by the polar explorations of Lieutenant hackleton. Private letters from two of the three men, secured much trouble and expense from the families of the fliers, were ublished under prominent copyright lines by the papers lucky nough to get them. The letters were such as any nerve-trained and exhausted men might write to the "home folks," no wise examples of epistolary tact. "Frozen nerves," assisted by quotations from Lieutenant Hinton's letters to his wife, inspired a brief fist fight between Farrell and Hinton when the rescued trio finally reached a rail-head at Mattice. It was altogether such a mixture of drama, comedy, heroism, "nerves," and fists as the skill of Joseph Conrad or Jack London might fittingly have presented between magazine covers. The fistic and "nerve" troubles were smoothed out by the time the three adventurers got back to civilization, no doubt to the great disappointment of a prominent Canadian journalist who made much of this side of the matter. In fact, this writer, Mr. Grattan O'Leary, of the Ottawa *Journal*, possibly feeling abused because the returning balloonists wished to sell their story rather than give it to the first newspaper correspondent who could collect "space-rates" for it, files numerous serious objections to the flight and everything connected with it. To wit:

> "The men left Rockaway Point, N. Y., with no definite serious objective but (to quote Lieutenant Farrell) for 'just a little hop for us three.'
>
> "2. That they left New York with a supply of gas that was defective. (This is admitted by Lieutenant Kloor, commander of the party.)
>
> "3. That they made no discovery that will contribute in the slightest toward knowledge of meteorological science.
>
> "4. That at least two of the officers were anxious to commercialize the adventure, and
>
> "5. That upon their arrival here yesterday Lieutenants Hinton and Farrell, forgetting that they were officers and supposed to be gentlemen, brawled with the abandon of drunken sailors."

This sad view finds little sympathy either here or in Canada, altho few newspapers deliver themselves with the dignity of the New York *Times*, which opined, early in the excitement, that "The story . . . is likely to be the greatest ever told of

INDESTRUCTO

Construction



TAKE any Indestructo Trunk, strip it of its lining, saw the case in two, and you will find it built like the above illustration.

This is the unique Indestructo Construction that gives the Indestructo Trunk its wonderful resistance to all the strains and shocks of travel.

The arched "angles" are made of many plies of hardwood veneer, moulded and cemented together under tremendous hydraulic pressure. The result is a case without the usual joints along edges and corners and strongest where the ordinary trunk is weakest.

THE trunk shown on the left is proof of the superior strength of Indestructo Construction. This trunk is one of four that recently made a journey around the world, covering 35,000 miles without a single break or opened joint in any of the four trunks.

Ordinary trunks must generally be discarded and replaced from one to three times during a globe-circling trip.

Indestructo Construction means longer service, more complete protection and greater safety. Its extra value to the traveler is far more than its extra cost.

INDESTRUCTO Trunks in modern wardrobe styles, beautifully finished and most conveniently equipped, may be seen at stores of the better class everywhere.

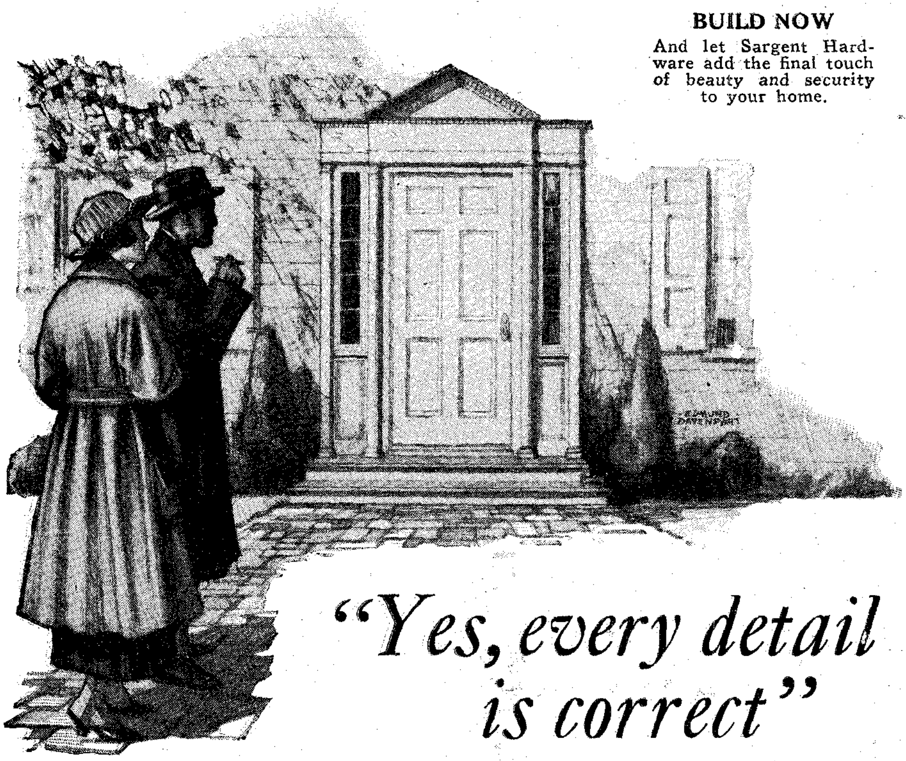
They are made in various sizes and in women's, men's and combination models. Write for name of dealer near you, and Portfolio of Trunk Portraits.

NATIONAL VENEER PRODUCTS COMPANY

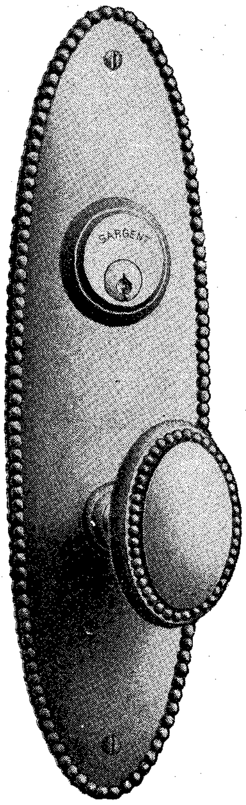
The Indestructo Trunk Makers

Mishawaka, Insured INDESTRUCTO Trunks *Indiana*

BUILD NOW
And let Sargent Hardware add the final touch of beauty and security to your home.



"Yes, every detail is correct"



HOMES that people admire don't "just happen". You will usually find that every detail is the result of careful planning.

Take hardware for example. Some folks consider "door-knobs" a mere incident in building a house. Others realize that the hardware can also add a touch of genuine beauty—*they* choose Sargent.

Sargent Hardware is made in designs to harmonize perfectly with the architectural and decorative scheme of your home. Sargent locks give the kind of security that is so certain that you cease to think about it.

Write for the Sargent Book of Designs to discuss with your architect.

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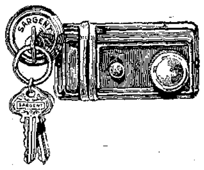
Protect your home throughout



The Sargent push-button stop is a convenient and exclusive feature.

Inside as well as outside doors should be equipped with Sargent Day and Night Latches. Linen closets, clothes closets, cellar, attic and other doors should be protected to make the security of your home complete.

SARGENT
LOCKS AND HARDWARE

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

aeronautical adventures." The account as given by Lieut. Stephen Farrell, the only one of the three whose private letters were not sold to the newspapers, is a straightforward, businesslike story of the way of a balloon in the air, followed by the difficulties of four days of hardship endured by men unprepared for subarctic travel. He said, as quoted by the New York *Evening Telegram*:

"The purpose of the trip was an ordinary little balloon hop. Kloor was in charge, altho I was senior officer of the party. The flight was authorized by Commander Cummings, of the Rockaway Air Station. We started out with four carrier-pigeons, one of which was released over the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

"I took along a bag for my uniform, and wore my flying clothes. None of us had electrically heated suits. The expectation was that we would land the following morning, so the only food we took was eight sandwiches and two thermos-bottles of coffee. We had no water.

"Kloor was so keen to make a decent flight that he did not take advantage of several early opportunities to land. We had a railway map of the Quebec Central Railroad, which I used on a balloon trip last summer. Incidentally, it was Hinton's first time up in a balloon. We did stop for a short time at Wells, N. Y., and fastened to a tree long enough to shout to a man, who told us the name of the place, but did not say how far we were away from the nearest city. This was at eight o'clock Monday night. We could have valved down easily, but decided to keep on.

"Shortly after leaving Wells it set in to rain and blow hard, and about eleven o'clock the balloon was skimming so near to the earth that the lights of some city were discerned through the storm. We could easily have come down at this time, but all three were willing to prolong the flight until morning if possible. We later learned that this city was Ottawa.

"Kloor was very enthusiastic over the good going, and, in fact, we all were much of the same frame of mind. All night long it continued to rain and blow hard north by west and we saw no other signs of habitation.

"At daylight the rain had not ceased, and there was a heavy fog with low clouds. The rain stopt about nine o'clock.

"We ate all our food during the night, but had two packages of cigarets left which we could not use, as we had a hydrogen balloon. We had one small box of matches. Just after daybreak we realized that we were 'in bad,' and we started to throw out all the ballast gradually, in order to keep afloat as long as possible. We had twenty-one bags of sand, weighing thirty pounds each, and after all this had been thrown out we hauled in our drag rope and cut it up. Several times we touched the tops of trees and we continued to throw out pieces of rope to lighten the craft. We had a land compass, altimeter, and statiscope, but decided not to dispense with these instruments until compelled to.

"We threw away the carpets, seats, thermos-bottles, and lining of the basket, but I kept my grip and had it when we finally landed, altho it would have been the next thing to go. We were about

3,000 feet up around eleven o'clock Tuesday morning, and all we could see were forests, lakes, and snow.

"About half-past twelve in the afternoon we saw what we took to be a shack, but were in considerable doubt as to what it really was until we heard a dog bark. We were in the clouds, traveling north by west, when suddenly the clouds lifted and the sun shone out. This heated the gas in the bag, giving it more buoyancy and causing us to rise rapidly to about 6,500 feet. In the meantime, of course, we drifted away from where we had heard the dog bark, and it took more than half an hour or so to get down. In making the landing our basket caught in the trees and was broken to pieces, tho nobody was hurt or thrown out. We did not bother about examining the bag. The weather was clear and there appeared to be little snow on the ground. It was not particularly cold, just about freezing.

"When we got to the ground the three of us were wearing our flying coats. I took my grip down and the others were wearing their uniforms under their flying clothes. The three pigeons had a short time before been taken in from the riggings, where they were carried in cages, and these we took along. We started out at a fast clip in the direction from which we heard the dog bark.

"From my bearings I knew we should walk southeast. We started through the forest and traveled until dusk, when we made a fire in the woods and camped for the night. I smoked two cigarets and Kloor smoked a little. Hinton did not smoke then. We had no food and did not bother about the pigeons at that time. There was still very little snow on the ground. We gathered some pine brush and some rotten wood with the help of a penknife. Hinton went ahead a little to try to find a stream to get water, and on his way laid down his flying suit because he was too warm. He failed to find a stream and was unable to locate his suit afterward.

"That night I lay next to Hinton to keep him warm. Kloor slept a little, but I don't think Hinton did. I know I did not. In the morning we killed only one of the pigeons and ate it. It made only a couple of mouthfuls each. That was Wednesday, the 15th. We had no stream, and quenched our thirst by dipping a little water out of what are known as moose licks—small holes made by the moose with their tongues when lapping up snow. I believe the water from the moose licks was what later made me sick at my stomach.

"We covered only about four miles Tuesday afternoon, but on Wednesday we must have gone about seven or eight. Hinton kept ahead at first, going off to the west, until I suggested that we should change our course to due east. We did this, and about thirty minutes later came to a small creek called by the Indians Nescohaga Creek. This was not frozen, and we followed along the banks all day. At night we camped by this stream. We were all in good shape and not particularly hungry. At noon we had built a fire and rested for a short time, but had not killed another pigeon, as we were anxious to make them last as long as possible.

"At ten o'clock Wednesday morning I decided to let my grip go, so I put it up in a tree. It had been getting fouled in the thick brush. I took my good English shoes out and put them on, and as my flying boots were bady tattered I threw them away. That night Hinton and Kloor also threw away their aviation boots. That was our second night to camp out, and we ate nothing but caribou moss before going

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Cream of Tomato SOUP
made with Real Cream

HERE is the richness of pure cream, which nourishes, and the appetizing taste of ripe tomatoes, which gives a keener zest to the food that follows.

No artificial thickening or meat stock is used—nothing but tomatoes and real cream. Heinz tomatoes are sun-ripened, and gathered just when they attain their finest flavor.

Heinz Cream of Tomato Soup is perfectly prepared, ready for the table; smooth, rich and tasty. Just heat it. A fine example of Heinz quality.

Some of the 57
Vinegars
Spaghetti
Baked Beans
Tomato Ketchup

HEINZ
CREAM
TOMATO
SOUP
HEINZ
57

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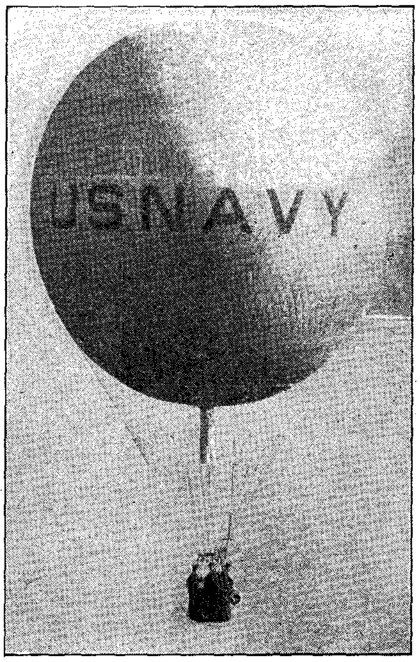
to sleep. We all felt pretty well, but, as you can imagine, there was not much cheer.

"By this time we were beginning to think that dog-bark proposition was pretty phony.

"We heard all kinds of noises and had seen lots of wolf-tracks. That night Kloor said he prayed. We all figured we were in a pretty tough jam, and felt blue. Kloor hardly spoke at all. Hinton and I discust the situation and talked of many theories of ways and means of getting out. The superstition in which all men of the sea believe to some extent made itself evident in the belief exprest by all three of us that the third day would bring luck.

"We had great hopes for that day, and all had a hunch that something would turn up. That morning, which was Thursday, we ate the second pigeon, at the same time killing the other, which Kloor had in his pocket to avoid carrying the cage. That morning Hinton felt very weak, but Kloor and I were fairly fresh. We all were beginning to feel the strain, tho, and my stomach got bad. Hinton also said he felt nauseated. I was just as clear mentally as I am now.

"The hunger and cold could have been easily endured if only we knew where we were going. But it was hard to keep cheerful when we had not the least idea where we were. The general feeling was that we were somewhere in the State of New York, but somehow I thought we were in Canadian woods. We had a compass, and so we knew definitely that we were not walking in circles, but there was no assurance that we were not walking uselessly, for there was no telling whether we were fifty or a hundred miles or more from the nearest habitation.



FROM ROCKAWAY TO HUDSON'S BAY.

The big Navy balloon which got into a storm, and lost its three passengers in a lonesome part of Canada, is here shown in flight.

"That day I began to lag behind a little, and Hinton suggested I lay off my flying suit. This I did, and he wrapt it around his waist, blanket fashion. I was then in my underclothing.

"Just before building our fire at noon I had a fall over a tree-stump into a hole about three feet deep. I badly scratched my shins, but got up alone. That day, Thursday, we ate nothing but a little moss, being loath to eat our last pigeon until we were forced to do so, and we felt pretty bad when the third closed and we had had no luck.

"Hinton suggested that we write farewell letters and put them in our pockets. But I said that there would be plenty of time for that if we should have finally to give up. That night was extremely cold and was the worst by far that we had experienced. Hinton could hardly hold his head up. Kloor slept soundly, with his feet close to the camp-fire. Hinton and I lay down, but neither of us slept. We sat before the fire all night. Next morning Kloor was greatly refreshed, but Hinton and I were gradually getting weaker.

"Hinton proved the best man at making fires, and he looked after this part of the work all the time. Once he used two matches before the fire could be got burning, and we felt horrified at the waste of one match.

"That was Friday morning, and I thought the ice looked strong enough to bear me, so I got on. As soon as I found it would hold me up I yelled out to the others, who were a little distance in the woods, and they came on the ice, too. We found we could make much better time on the ice than by walking through the woods following the stream.

"In about one hour we got down to a river of considerable size, which we later found is called Moose River. This was about ten o'clock Friday morning. Kloor was in the lead when we struck the river and I was walking a little in the rear with Hinton. Kloor noticed sleigh tracks on the river, and we followed these for about five miles, when we suddenly noticed a man on the other side of the river. We crossed over and found he was an Indian.

"At first sight of us he began to walk hurriedly away, but on our calling out he stopt and waited until we caught up. We had some difficulty in making our position clear to him, but he finally sensed that we were lost. Kloor gave him a cigaret and I asked Hinton to give him a dollar, which he did. I had $100 on me, but no small change.

"Hinton had about $20 and Kloor had no money at all, so far as I know."

A naval court of inquiry, according to plans announced by Secretary Daniels, will be called to consider the conduct of the three officers, who were reported to have returned to Rockaway with their disagreements composed. Nevertheless, reports J. Earl Clauson, the New York *World* correspondent, who separated Farrell and Hinton at Mattice, "the impression is strong among the trained observers the newspapers sent to meet the party" that "the differences were of a far more serious nature" than has yet appeared, and the writer suggests the possibility of "sensational disclosures." In the meantime, most editors are not inclined to take the matter with quite as great seriousness as at first. The New York *Tribune*, after complaining in an early editorial that the Navy "is neither a sporting nor a dramatic enterprise," and, therefore, should not have sponsored an event which had only sporting and dramatic qualities as an excuse for existence, comments in a later and more genial editorial:

> If a sailor went ballooning at sea he would "guard against all precautions," in accordance with naval traditions. He would have a sea-anchor and a snug little whaleboat dingle-dangling below the basket, fully equipped with life-buoys, a beaker of water, some canned corned-beef, plenty of hardtack, and some raspberry jam for dessert. Of course, he would have had a compass and a sextant and various other navigational and seagoing contraptions. He would have had no trouble at all.
>
> But when a sailorman hits the beach he is in peril—whether in a balloon, an automobile, a trolley-car, afoot, or ahorseback! When he is ashore he is "all at sea." And so these three gallant lads who went careering toward the north pole on a naval expedition over the horrid land found themselves up against it. According to the absorbing dispatches pouring in, they failed to supply themselves with an Eskimo outfit, and they assumed that there was enough food on the American continent to feed three men. And they hit the inhospitable arctic with only a few carrier-pigeons—they were compelled to eat their only means of communicating with civilization! A soldier has been known to cut loose from his communications, but never to eat them. The Navy wins again! Undaunted in the arctic snow, our three tars of the air manfully struck out, with the North Star bearing dead astern, the setting sun on the starboard bow, and the Star of Bethlehem on the port beam, until they hit a trail—and we are happy that they will soon return safe and sound.

With some indignation for the amount of publicity that has been given the three wanderers, the New York *Globe* takes the newspapers, the public, and America in general to task in this fashion:

> Lieutenants Hinton, Farrell, and Kloor, sailing casually off into the gloom of the north woods with eight sandwiches and no maps or overcoats, presently find themselves in such a glare of publicity that their private quarrels, their private prayers, and even their domestic relations are matters of grave national import. Did the letters which the two wrote to their respective wives agree in all respects? If not, there must be an official inquiry by the Navy Department. Were the sandwiches carried on the eventful trip ham sandwiches? Did they have mustard in them? Why did Lieutenant Farrell leave off his winter underwear the day before he started?
>
> All this must be looked into, as tho no one had ever taken a walk in the woods in winter before, or three men caught off together on a hard trip had never quarreled before. The American public and the Navy Department can not be expected to know that no three men in the history of mankind have ever been off in the woods alone for any length of time without quarreling.
>
> This is the height of nonsense, and all of us, from newspaper editors to Cabinet members, solemnly and joyfully take part in it. Such is America—ever pausing in the midst of ruins and dangers to turn an absorbed gaze on some bright triviality.

Perhaps your Scalp needs more "*exercise*"!

PLEASE don't smile—the scalp, to do its work efficiently, requires *regular exercise.*

Without systematic (preferably daily) massage, scalp circulation becomes sluggish and slow, and the hair roots are under-nourished.

Working thick pine-tar lather into the scalp with the finger-tips, quickens the blood flow and invigorates the scalp, making it more pliant and more responsive. More and more improvement comes as you continue this beneficial form of scalp exercise with clean-smelling Packer's Tar Soap (cake or liquid).

The improvement in appearance of the hair is soon observable, too. Its healthy gloss and lustre become increasingly evident.

FOR ROUGHENED SKINS:

Packer's Charm promptly relieves winter weather skin affections. Liberal sample bottle—10 cents.

Send for these "PACKER" *samples, 10 cents each*

HALF-CAKE OF PACKER'S TAR SOAP, good for several refreshing shampoos—10 cents.

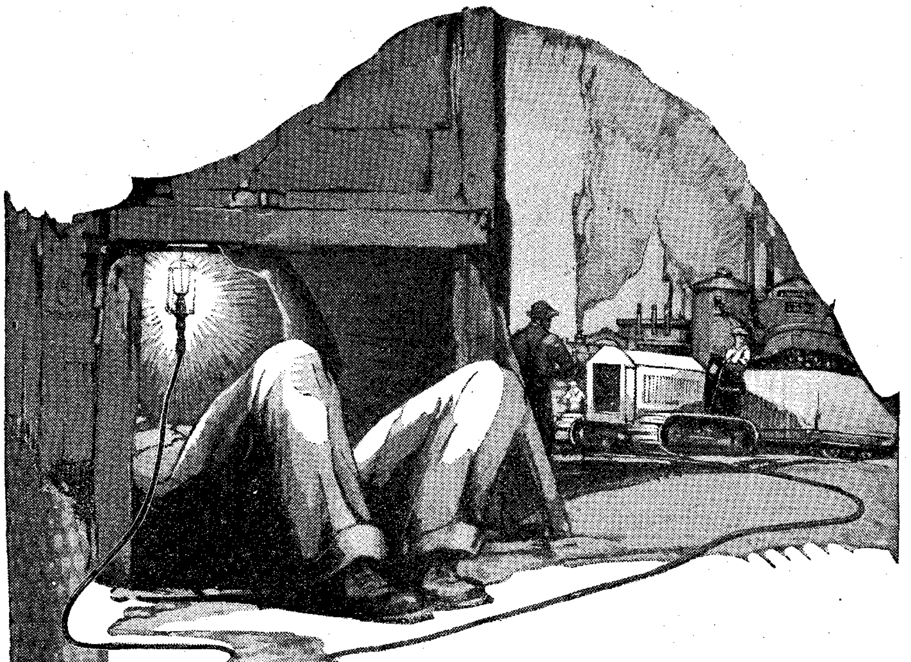
LIBERAL SAMPLE BOTTLE OF PACKER'S LIQUID TAR SOAP, delicately perfumed and delightfully cleansing—10 cents.

THE PACKER MFG. CO., Dept. 84A, 120 W. 32nd St., N. Y. City

Packer's Tar Soap

(CAKE OR LIQUID)

"You cannot begin too early"



Watch your Costs on
Portable Electric Cord

Put Duracord on your portable electric tools, extension lamps and other places where the wear is hard. You can forget your cord-worries. Duracord withstands oil, water, gasoline and the hard knocks of everyday usage.

Duracord saves money in three ways.

There is less cord to buy, for Duracord lasts four to six times longer than ordinary cord. The labor cost of making replacements is reduced. And fewer replacements mean less time lost by tools and men while the cord is being changed.

Look at the picture of Duracord. It's not hard to understand why that big, heavy covering gives such wonderful service. It's *woven* like a piece of fire hose.

Duracord is made in all sizes of portable electric cord and in the larger sizes of single and duplex cable. Ask your electrical jobber or let us send you samples of Duracord and ordinary cord for you to test and compare yourself.

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Makers of Duraduct
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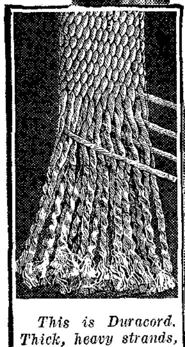
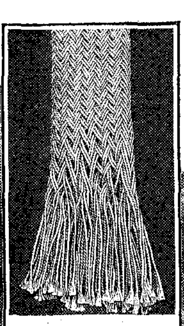
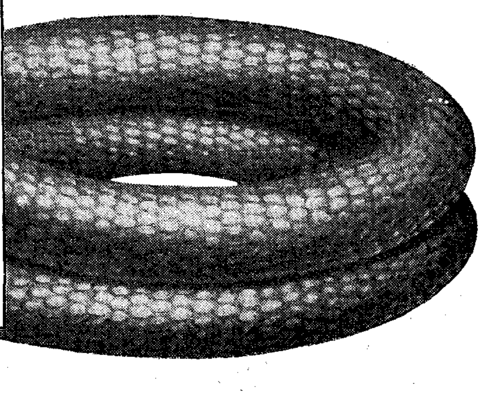


This is Duracord. Thick, heavy strands, woven like a piece of fire hose, not braided. Picture shows outside covering only with impregnating compound removed.



Here is the ordinary braided cable covering. Note the open and porous construction, easily cut, stretched or unravelled. Compare it with the illustration of Duracord.



THE CHILD-FEEDING FUND

(*Continued from page* 19)

$828.20—Citizens of Big Rapids, Mich.

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$498.33—Good Pine Lumber Co., Tront, La.

$493.13—Union Services of Presbyterians, Christians, Baptists and Methodists, Winter Haven, Fla.

$488.15—Fairmont History Class, Fairmont School, Minn.

$478.28—Citizens of Ulster Park & Union Centre, N. Y.

$475.00—C. F. Adams.

$474.62—Employees of Nashville Terminals, Nashville, Tenn.

$451.13—Immanuel Baptist Church, Nashville, Tenn.

$450.00—Army Post Offerings, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (Troop 1, Army Y. M. C. A. Boy Scouts $180.93; Collection at Army Y. M. C. A., $78.81; Post Chapel, $86.64; Post Chapel S. S., $103.62), through Post Chaplain Frank C. Rideout.

$445.85—First Presby. Church of North East, Pa.

$439.38—David McGowan.

$434.20—Citizens of Twin Falls, Idaho, through the "Daily News."

$432.35—J. R. Johnson, Morris Nelson, C. H. Swenson, L. J. Davidson.

$400.00 each—Dr. Lily F. Carpenter; High St. M. E. S. S. Springfield, Ohio; Collection by A. K. Miller, Natl. Stock Yards, Ill.; "Two Friends, W. M.," Ware, Mass.; Evangelical Assn., Cleveland, Ohio.

$394.05—First Cong. Church, Springfield, Vt.

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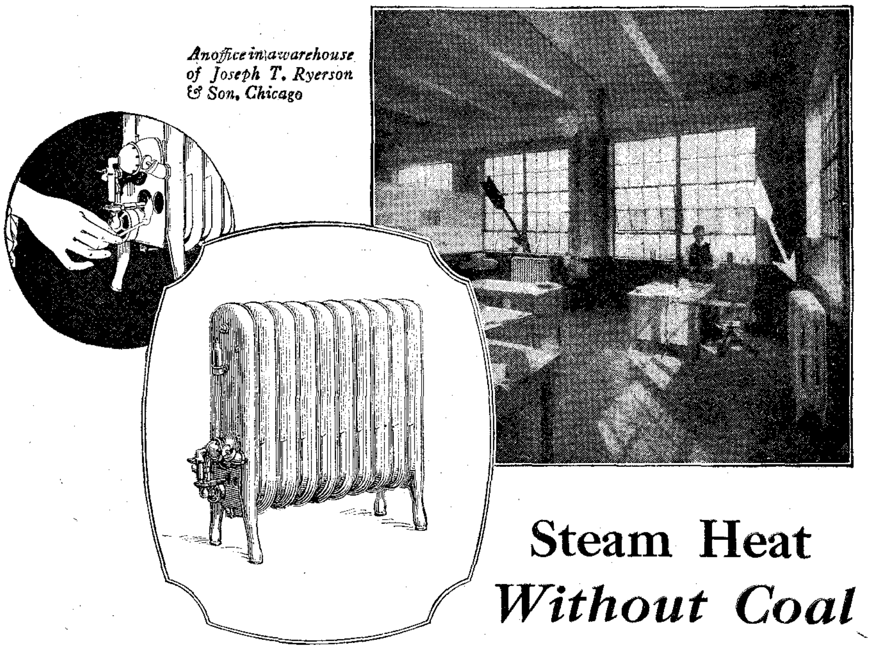
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(*Continued on page* 58)

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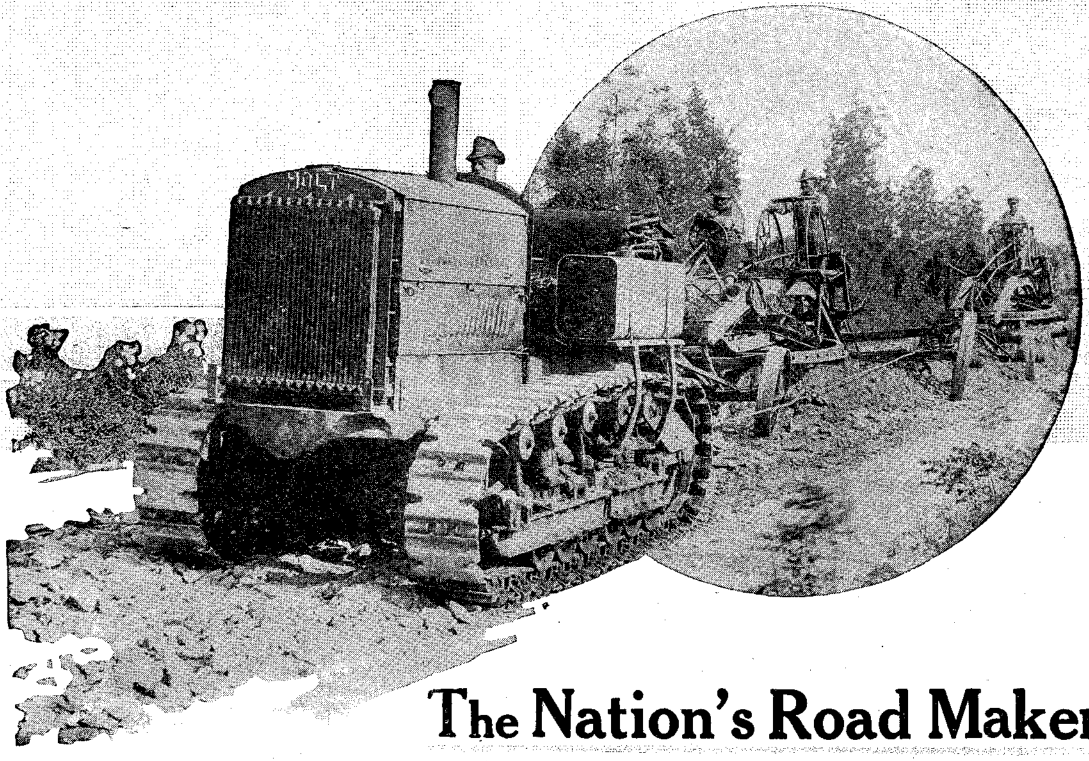

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"The 'Caterpillar' is in a class by itself. It will do more and better work than any other tractor or teams and at a minimum cost."

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"No county can afford to be without a 'Caterpillar' Tractor as you can make good roads quickly and keep them up. This county will buy another 'Caterpillar' next year."

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(After Eight Years of Service)

"We firmly believe the 'Caterpillar' the best tractor for road work and if our tractor ever does wear out, our next one will certainly be a Holt."

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Street Cleaning Department purchased fifty "Caterpillars" for snow removal after investigating "Caterpillar" performance.

Holt traction—***Holt*** endurance—***Holt*** quality, have built thousands of miles of the finest roads in America.

In ***every*** state, the "Caterpillar" has proved, through years of service, to be the ***one*** tractor, dependable for the ***whole*** range of power needs in up-to-date road making and maintenance.

State, County, Township and Municipal road officials ***know*** the "Caterpillar" is the safest investment for public work. Contractors choose the "Caterpillar" as the ***surest*** way towards lower bids and higher profits.

There is but one "Caterpillar" Tractor—Holt builds it. ***Trade Mark Registered.***

Booklet "Caterpillar Performance" sent on request.

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Peoria, Illinois
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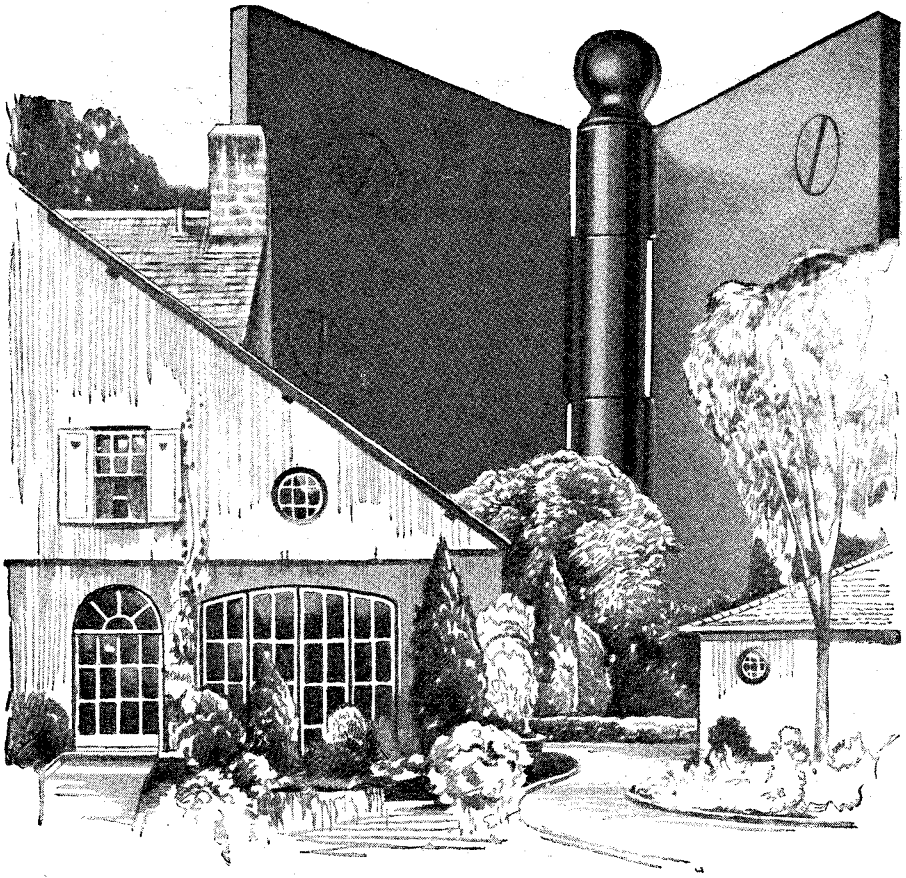

The Great American Home
—*and* HINGES

A HOUSE is made a home by the family and their thoughts. The house itself may be humble yet within its walls may thrive a home of beauty, peace and understanding. Plaster and brick and nails and wood—material things—help by promoting comfort. Developments in the building of houses depend upon the progress in the making of homes. Hinges came early in this progress. They were a development of 3,000 years ago.

Today the McKinney Manufacturing Company is carrying on the development of this product so vital in the building of houses for homes. Hinges make doors possible. The Great American Home is made up of some twenty-five million houses. Every day in these houses more than six hundred million hinges are brought into action. Millions of these bear the name McKinney.

McKinney Hinges and Butts have been serving in the Great American Home for fifty years. The millions of doors they make possible respond quickly and quietly—never sagging and never squeaking. In design, too, they contribute harmony for there is a hinge to blend with any architectural plan. McKinney Hinges set a standard by which all hinges may be fairly judged.

In order to acquaint you with the possibilities of hinges, the McKinney Manufacturing Company is offering a booklet on hinges for homes and one on hardware for garage doors of all kinds. These booklets will be gladly sent upon request.

McKINNEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Pittsburgh
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McKINNEY
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Also manufacturers of garage and farm building door-hardware, furniture hardware and McKinney One-Man Trucks.
These McKinney One-Man Trucks eliminate the need of extra helpers and cut trucking costs in ***half.***

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

SOME HABITS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE "PRIVATE CITIZEN"

WHO is that frequently mentioned creature, the "private citizen," what are his ways, and where may he be found? We have often, says a writer in *The Nation* (New York), "wondered who a 'private citizen' was and why. What distinguishes him from a public citizen, and how?" The matter is especially worth investigating, continues the writer, at the present time, for—

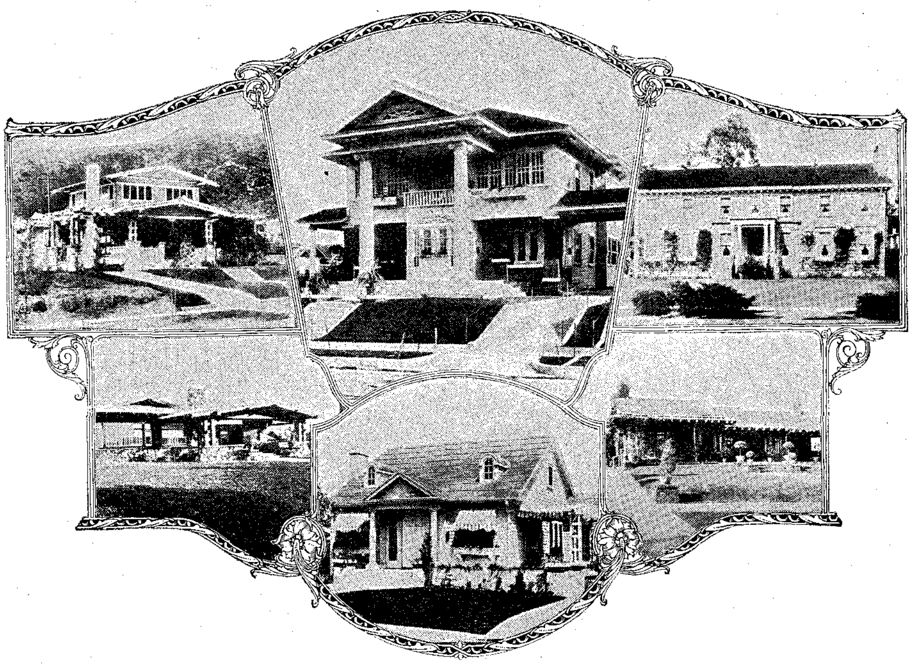
> In this day when the newspapers are privileged to rout anybody out of bed at 3 A.M. to ask if his daughter knew the minister was a married man when she eloped with him, we had supposed that no form of citizenship retained much privacy. A recent newspaper reference was to the effect that so many applications had been made to the New York Police Department for permission to carry revolvers that it was unlikely that those filed by "private citizens" and "ordinary householders" would be acted upon for some months. The reporter who wrote that knows the Police Department; and (Eureka!) he has identified the "private citizen."
>
> He is the man whose communication waits in a pile while those of other persons are attended to.
>
> He is the voter whom politicians shake by the hand before election, and shake in every other way after.
>
> He is the person who is too honest to pay graft and too poor to have a pull.
>
> He is the public that turns over its government to bankers and big business, and then says: "The Government ought to get after those profiteers."
>
> He is the electorate who, in the face of a world-wide need for a new political and industrial vision, hopefully elected Warren G. Harding as President of the United States.
>
> He is the electorate who, in the face of these same conditions, hopelessly voted for James M. Cox for President.
>
> He is the man who says you can't believe what you see in the newspapers—and then goes on believing it.
>
> He is the man who is disgusted with the result of our entrance into the European War, but will shout for another with Mexico or any other country whenever the Government and the newspapers tell him to.
>
> He is the man who, without protest, allowed prohibition to become the law of the land, and grumbles now because he has to pay more for his liquor.
>
> He is the man who likes to sleep late Sunday morning himself, but doesn't know but what something ought to be done to give us the kind of Sunday our grandfathers had—but didn't hold on to.
>
> He is the depositor who loses his money when the bank fails—after the stockholders have made their pile in dividends and the officers in salaries.
>
> He is the man who pays an income tax of $100 or so, ninety-two of which are to pay the bills for past or future wars.
>
> He is the midget whose only contribution toward reducing high prices is to declare feelingly: "Isn't it terrible how much it costs to live!"
>
> He is the trades-unionist whose boss

patted him on the back during the war as a patriot, but now informs him that he can accept a cut in wages and the open shop or "get to hell out of here."

He is the consumer who gives the grocer a list of articles to be delivered, without asking the price of any of them.

THE FINNS ELECT AND INAUGURATE A PRESIDENT WHILE YOU WAIT

YANKEE methods of electing a President, which we have recently had a chance to observe, are in violent contrast to those of Finland. This newly hatched, far northern republic at the election of their first President in 1919 showed some new twists in President-making, incidentally setting the high mark for speed in elections and inaugurations. The record shows that the whole process of electing the present head of the Finns took only half an hour. The successful candidate was inaugurated the next day in fifteen minutes and immediately went to work. Talk about your million-dollar inaugural festivities! No such high-priced frills go with the Finns. Their inaugural exercises had even the famous Jeffersonian simplicity looking like a glittering pageant. The question of a President arose in Finland when that country, after having thrown off the Russian yoke and squelched sundry radical outbreaks at home, decided to become a republic. Just as the Americans thought of George Washington when a similar question confronted them, so the Finns, when they came to discuss possible candidates, remembered their Gen. Gustav Mannerheim, the man who had conquered the Finnish "Reds" and restored order. But the Finns also had another popular idol, a college professor named Kaarlo Juho Stahlberg, who had been the foremost proponent of the establishment of a democratic government. Under such circumstances in our own country there would have been a most satisfying hullabaloo. The two logical candidates would have been brought to the attention of the public by every means for publicity available in the land that leads the world in the gentle art of press-agenting. But while the Finns had followed closely the American constitution in writing the fundamental law of their land, they did not adopt our methods of acquiring a President. Of course, this was their first Presidential election, and it may be that in time these level-headed Finlanders will become as vociferous and long-drawn-out in these matters as we are. But their first Presidential campaign was far different. To begin with, it seems that there were no formal nominations. The newspapers merely mentioned the names of men they suggested might be "fit men." These did not then immediately start a strenuous front-porch campaign or travel in special trains from Utsjoki to Hango elucidating to the public the whatness of the which. On the contrary, it seems they went into seclusion, as it were. General Manner-



Redwood has a place in every home

There is a place for Redwood in the construction of every home, whether it be but "four walls and a ceiling" or an architectural masterpiece of design and planning. In many parts of your new home Redwood will be best adapted to architectural design and builder's construction practice in ways that will assure your greatest satisfaction in its use and your protection from the expense and annoyance of repairs and replacements.

Adaptable to Every Architectural Style

All through the range of design, from houses of bungalow and semi-bungalow style, up to the spacious mansions, Redwood may be adapted to the design and plan in perfect harmony with all other materials used, while giving better service and longer life wherever it is installed.

Its use in the bungalow type of home is a natural outcome of the conditions and place of its growth,—California. As this style of home is becoming more and more of a national type, it is everywhere accepted that Redwood is necessary to its construction if the style and "atmosphere" be maintained.

But it is now known that the utility and long life of Redwood gives even better reasons why it should be used in the more elaborate and spacious homes where the building investment is so much greater. It is in these homes that repairs and replacements, due to the decay and rot in the wood used, soon increase the building cost to astounding figures.

This increased cost will not be necessary if Redwood is used wherever there is contact with weather, water or earth.

Resists Nature's Destruction in All Climates

Redwood, unlike most other woods, is free from resin and pitch, and contains a natural preservative that permeates the trees from core to bark. So every piece of Redwood that goes into your home has a remarkable resistance to all forms of rot and decay, and is moreover unusually slow to ignite,—a poor food for flames, and easy to extinguish.

In texture Redwood is of close, even grain, with a surface that has been aptly called "painttenacious," while the body of the wood contains innumerable small, regularly formed, longitudinal dry air-cells, which give high insulating qualities against heat and cold. This allows the natural absorption and evaporation without expanding or contracting the wood,—thus preventing warping and splitting,—so common in ordinary woods.

No matter how hot or cold, dry or moist, the climate, or how radical the changes, Redwood has a place in the construction of every home. For porch columns, posts, flooring, side walls, roof and side shingles, eaves, gutters, door and window frames, mudsills, rails, fencing,—wherever there is a tendency to rot, decay and fire hazard,—Redwood is the best wood to install in your home.

Send for Redwood Information Sheet No. 11 on "Residential Buildings." Also tell us the name of your architect and builder, for whom we have special Redwood data.

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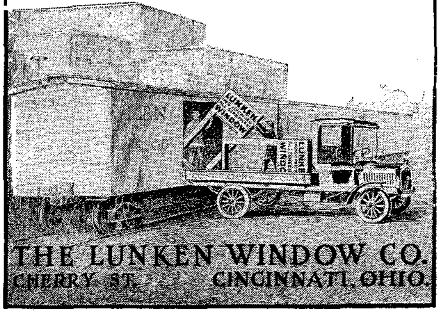

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

heim went to Kiuruvesi Springs to enjoy peace and rural quiet, and incidentally to cure a slight attack of rheumatism, and Professor Stahlberg made himself equally scarce. A few other names were mentioned, including that of Armas Saastemoinen, the present Finnish Minister to the United States, but none of the men made speeches or advertised themselves in any way. "One would have thought they were all running from rather than for the Presidency," is the way Toivo H. Nekton puts it, writing of the Finnish election in the New York *World*. The election itself Mr. Nekton describes as follows:

On the minute of 6 P.M., on July 25, 1919, the President of the Diet, Dr. Relander, took his seat on the dais of the Diet Chamber. Bells ringing in the lobbies brought the 197 attending Deputies, seventeen of whom were women, to their seats.

After formally calling the plenary session to order the President directed the secretaries to call the roll. That completed, he announced that this session had been called for the specific purpose of electing the first President of the Republic of Finland, appointed tellers to superintend the balloting and count the votes, and declared the urns open for the election. Not another word was uttered by any one.

There were a few visitors occupying the leather-covered settees on the sides of the Chamber floor. The galleries were filled to capacity. Crowds occupied all possible standing room within and the overflow reached along the stairs down to and along the streets for some distance.

Perfect quiet prevailed in the entire building. You could have heard the breaking of a straw.

Each Deputy wrote something on a small white slip of paper, took his or her place in one of two lines, moving slowly along the aisles toward two urns placed on either side of the President's dais, dropt his self-made two-by-three-inch ballot into the urn, and quietly returned to his seat. The proceeding looked to me like one of our orderly public-school fire-drills, and it took just three minutes. The silence was finally broken by the tellers starting to count the ballots aloud.

I could not resist a desire to make a tally of my own, since the *viva-voce* counting seemed to imply an invitation to do so. I am quite sure I was the most excited person present, for on all the faces around me there was the calmest look of contentment, as if they were all near relatives at a christening.

The 197 ballots were counted in about fifteen minutes and gave 143 votes to Stahlberg and 51 to Mannerheim, three being blank.

I had just time to ask mentally whether the roof would come down with hurrahs or catcalls when Dr. Relander's resonant voice interrupted my thought. He formally announced the vote and declared Prof. Kaarlo Juho Stahlberg elected the first President of the Republic of Finland. He also stated that the President-elect would, at 11 A.M., the following morning, assume his duties by making his "solemn pledge of faith" in the Diet Chamber, as required by the Constitution—in the same breath he declared that plenary session adjourned.

Not a hand-clap, whistle, hiss, or other sound of either approval or disapproval was heard—not the slightest show of excitement.

Everybody seemed to smile as if he had done a good day's business successfully and was glad it was over. I strained my ears for comment among the crowds in and outside the building. I heard much, but not a word in reference to the election.

The dignity of it all made me wonder what would be the fate, in the hands of Finland's medical authorities, of a man found paying his election bet in good American style by rolling a pea for a block or two with his nose or by carting some one in a wheelbarrow along the Esplanade.

The entire proceeding to elect the first Constitutional Chief Executive of Finland lasted less than a half-hour. Inauguration in fifteen minutes.

The following morning the galleries were again packed and people crowded the streets around the Chamber of Deputies. Within fifteen minutes after eleven o'clock Professor Stahlberg had made his "solemn pledge," which in Finland is regarded as binding as an oath. In that time also Dr. Relander had, in behalf of the Diet and of the people, made an address of confidence to the President.

Stahlberg immediately returned to his work in the Ministry Building, whence he had come to be formally inducted into his great office. The same dignified demeanor prevailed among the public as on the day before. No applause, no excitement. Only, now, when the President's automobile pulled away from the Diet Building, the crowd in the street raised hats and gave vent to one long hurrah. Thus did Finland, then the world's youngest republic, elect and inaugurate its first President.

This national event in Finland was evinced by only one kind of physical decoration—the Finnish colors, white and blue. Her flag is white with a blue cross. The white is said to represent the country's snowy mantle in winter and the blue the numberless quaint lakes which have elicited for her the poetic appellation "The Land of the Thousand Lakes."

There is a proverb among the Finns, "*Suomalainen on hidas*" (the Finn is slow). That may be true about the Finnish character in a general way and must be accepted as a fact, since they themselves admit it. But to one who has received his political education in the United States there was nothing slow about their method of instituting a brand-new republican form of government and selecting their first Chief Executive.

Sanguinary.—The barber's college yell, as quoted by one who heard the amateur wielders of the comb and blade utter it, is:

"Cut his lip,
Gash his jaw;
Leave his face—
Raw! Raw! Raw!"
—*New York Sun.*

To End Divorce.—A police magistrate of Louisville, Kentucky, has been called upon to decide whether a man may marry his divorced wife's mother. In our view the real question is whether, with a view to securing the sanctity of the marriage tie, it should not be made compulsory.—*Punch (London).*

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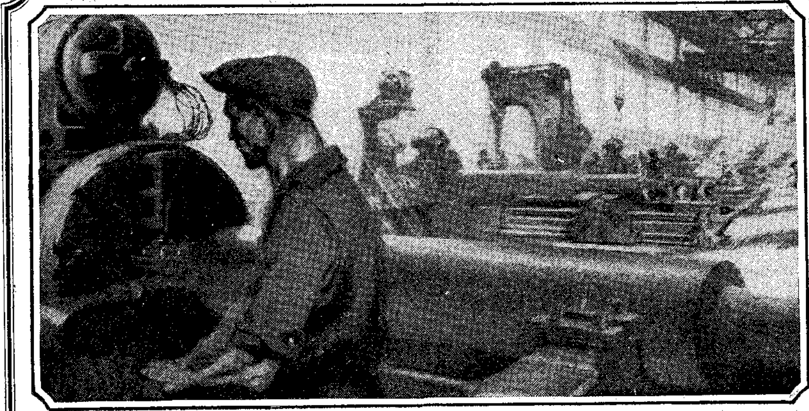

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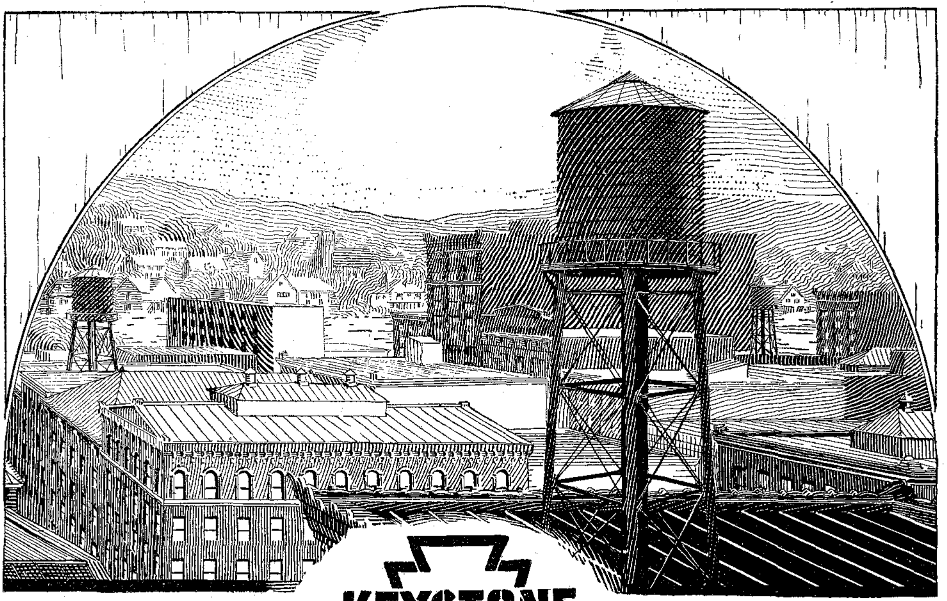

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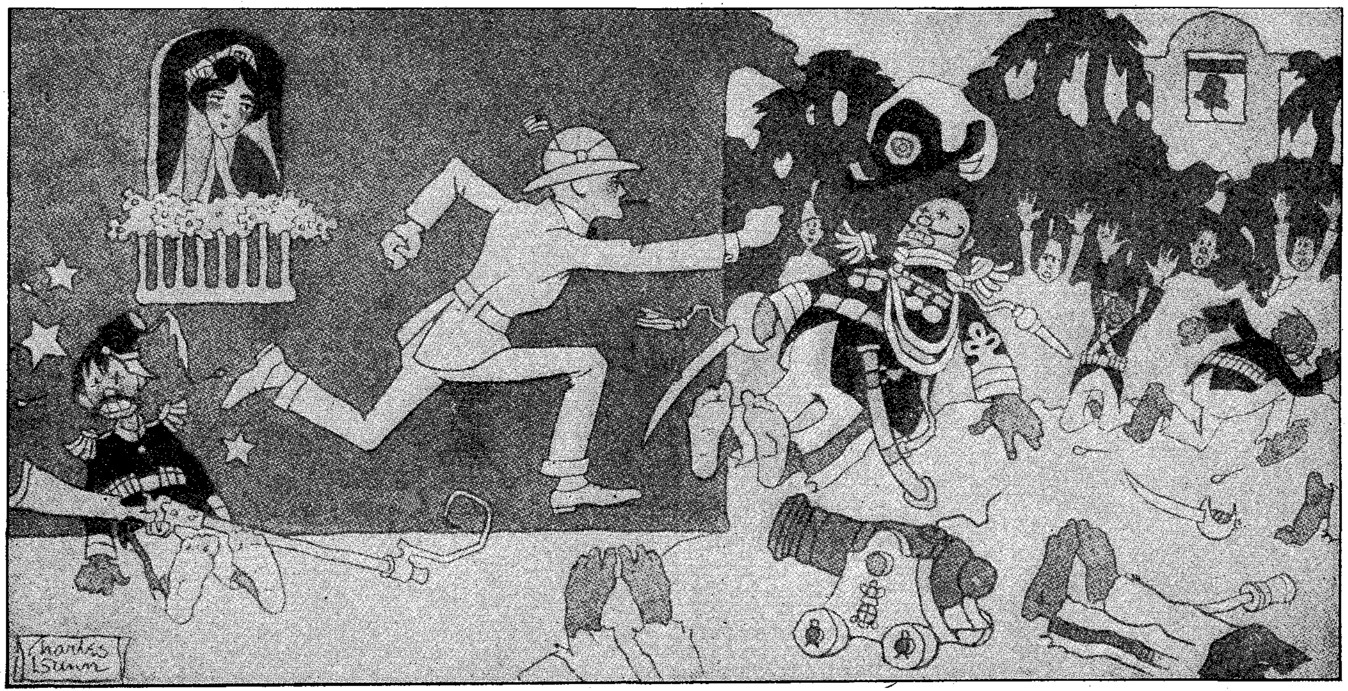
BUSINESS · EFFICIENCY



By courtesy of "The Nation's Business," Washington, D. C.

THE OLD-TIME YANKEE CONSUL AS IMMORTALIZED BY RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

A much more efficient, if less picturesque, type of representative is now looking after American business interests on foreign strands.

THE YANKEE CONSUL, NEW STYLE, ON THE JOB

BOOSTING AMERICAN BUSINESS on foreign strands is an important function of United States consular representatives, but by no means the only one. No job in Uncle Sam's service appears to be so full of variety. A consul's life would seem to offer one of the best examples extant of what it means to experience "just one condemnable thing after another." Tho, naturally, much of his work is of a purely utilitarian, and hence largely prosaic, nature, romance and intrigue also enter therein, and we are told a consul is called upon to rescue fair maidens in distress or nip dark plots in the bud so often that these things may almost be said to form a part of his every-day routine. The consul at Rome, for instance, within the course of an hour's time may be called upon to witness the marriage of a couple of Kansas globe-trotters who were childhood sweethearts and have met unexpectedly in the "Eternal City"; to soothe an excited Iowa tourist who has had his pants stolen from his hotel room and can't get the obdurate landlord to make good the loss; to explain to an aggressive kodak fiend from Chicago that the American consul has no jurisdiction over the Catacombs; and probably to save the respective lives of a half-dozen others of his excited countrymen seeking succor in a bewildering foreign land. Owing to the great increase in consular business in recent years, we learn that the rollicking, picturesque Yankee consul of the early musical-comedy days has disappeared entirely. His place has been taken by a new type of man, keen, highly trained, and efficient to the last degree. But clever and industrious tho the new model consul may be, it is said that many a veteran sea-rover still fondly recalls the good old convivial scout who formerly held down the consul's job. "Always then there was hospitality at the Sign of the Eagle," says the old-timer, and sighs as he thinks of those "good old days." But now Uncle Sam catches his consuls young and trains them in the way they should go. Placing them first in lonely, out-of-the-way posts to try their mettle, he promotes to the better jobs such as stand the gaff. The result of this is that America to-day is represented abroad by a group of vigorous and ambitious officials who hold their jobs by virtue of their efficiency and are bent on carving out careers for themselves in the foreign service. As already indicated, one of the most important phases of a consul's work relates to the gathering of trade information for the benefit of American business. In reference thereto Frederick Simpich, in an article on American consuls appearing in *The Nation's Business* (Washington), has this to say:

> Our consuls work just as hard obtaining prompt and full commercial intelligence as the Army and Navy work getting secret information as to enemies' plans and operations. During the war a task of great military importance was the collection of full trade information as to all neutral countries and data on the size and character of business firms established in them. The Department of Commerce has come into possession of as much of this mass of facts and figures as can in fairness be used for promoting our trade abroad; and now at Washington a coordinating committee, drawn from the Departments of State, War, Navy, Labor, Treasury, Agriculture, and from the War-Trade Board, Shipping Board, Federal Trade, Tariff, and Interstate Commerce Commissions, is sorting and compiling it for our export merchants.
>
> We sell most of our goods abroad through export houses, commission and export agencies, and through American merchants and agencies established abroad—as well as by catalog and traveling salesmen. The latter plan is best of all, if the salesman is of the right type and caliber. And here again the consul comes in. He can aid the traveler with introductions, cards to clubs, information as to supply and demand, hints as to sales leads, etc.
>
> I know one agent who sold a ship-load of farm machinery on a tip from the consul. Another American firm collected a large sum due it in a Latin-American country through the wise advice of a consul.
>
> The consul knows when big government contracts are to be let; if an American firm is bidding on a railroad job in China or port works in Argentina, he seeks to have a proviso put in the concession or contract specifying that American supplies and equipment be used.
>
> No American concern can send its traveling men to every trade center on earth. But it can send catalogs and trade literature. And every American consulate maintains a trade library open to

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The Good Maxwell

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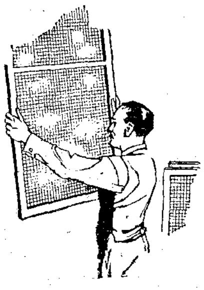
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

How long did your old screens last before rust ruined them?

RUST, destroyer of metal screening, rarely works alone. Rust gets its foothold on metal pitted by salty moisture or by the smoke borne acids found wherever coal is burned. Such corrosive forces are the recognized destroyers of iron, steel, or even bronze and copper. Is it any wonder then that screening made of these materials gives such relatively short service?



Monel metal is untouched by rust

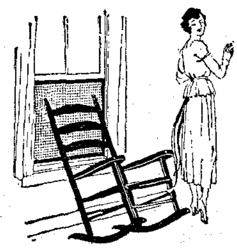
Monel metal has proven its remarkable resistance to just such chemical solutions in its long service record in industrial use, as filter cloth machine parts, etc. The first Monel metal window screening put up on seashore cottages over nine years ago shows no sign of corrosion today.

Its mechanical strength is 60% greater than copper

Sag and wire breaks, resulting from rough usage, are hereby largely eliminated. Then, too, visibility is increased since lighter wire can be used in the finer meshes.

Economies to be had in Monel screening

The long service life of Monel screening makes its higher initial cost an ultimate economy. And it can be ordered in widths that will cut exactly to your window openings without waste.



The name Monel identifies the natural nickel alloy—67% nickel, 28% copper and 5% other metals—produced by

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BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

the commercial public, wherein are displayed the catalogs sent. Some consuls print and distribute locally a brief trade bulletin, listing the names and addresses of American exporters. In one Venezuelan city local newspapers reprint this bulletin. And the consul says, "In this office the number of trade opportunities, requests for catalogs, and requests for the names and addresses of American manufacturers is not less than twenty-five times as great as before publication of these extracts began."

The trade intelligence work done by our consuls is recognized abroad as well as at home. Certain British journals have been liberal in praise of it. "When I want late, inside trade information," declared one British traveling salesman, "I hide my British passport in my trunk, go to the nearest Yankee consulate, and talk through my nose."

In addition to looking after trade conditions, the consul keeps an eye on the innocent sailorman who often falls afoul of evil-minded persons in wicked foreign ports; superintends the clearance of American vessels, and watches to see that disease is not permitted to get aboard; and does what's proper in formal and ceremonial matters, such as calling on local dignitaries or transmitting messages of felicitation or condolence, as the case may require. Overzealousness, it seems, often gets him into hot water. To quote Mr. Simpich further:

Foreign consuls in our own country have often been overzealous. During the Crimean War, a number of British consuls on duty in the United States violated our neutrality laws by enlisting men in this country and our Government dismissed them.

Insidious anti-American commercial propaganda is being cleverly launched by our trade rivals in various busy ports of the world, and against this undermining activity our consuls are battling manfully. These attacks on us take various forms. "The Colossus of the North is going to grab more territory." . . . "Look at Cuba, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands. . . . Yankee merchants want only your money; they openly flout you, and treat you as inferiors. . . . We are your only true friends; our sons marry in your country, adopt your customs and religion. . . . Trade with us. Our goods are better and cheaper than the Yankee product."

If our consuls were permitted to write and speak publicly on certain forbidden themes, they could probably tell some startling tales of intrigue among our trade enemies, of evil aspersions, and false insinuations against the sincerity of our Government, our merchants, and their methods and goods. But Uncle Sam knows all this! Never fear! That's one reason why he keeps consuls scattered over the world like police-telephones over a great city—that he may know promptly what men and nations are saying and doing everywhere.

Uncle Sam needs more consuls; especially in those countries where outward appearances would so materially enchance the prestige of America. Our trade rivals built big and strong, long ago, and we must do the same to hold what we've won—or had thrust on us.

$22.60—*English Classes of Mech. Trades Institute,* Cambridge Springs, Pa.

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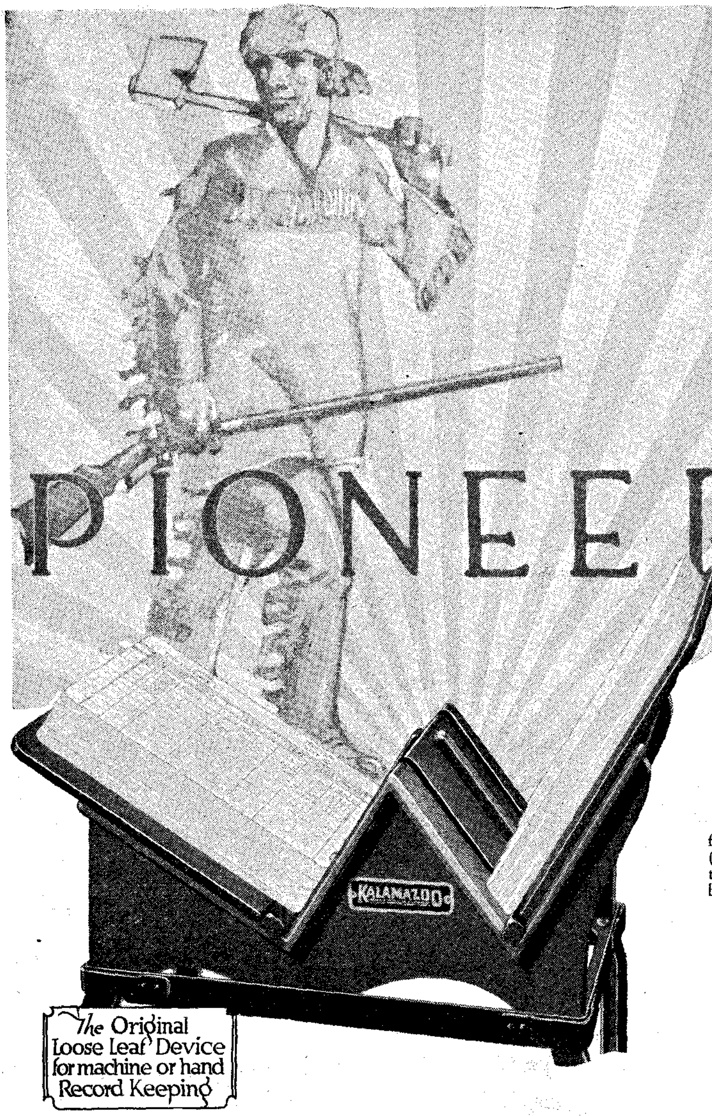

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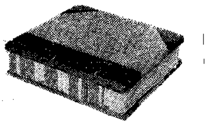
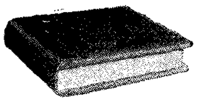

The binder when taken from the posting rack (shown in the large illustration) becomes a securely bound reference volume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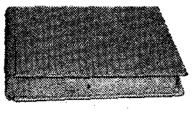
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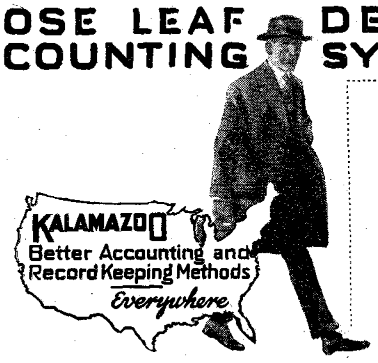

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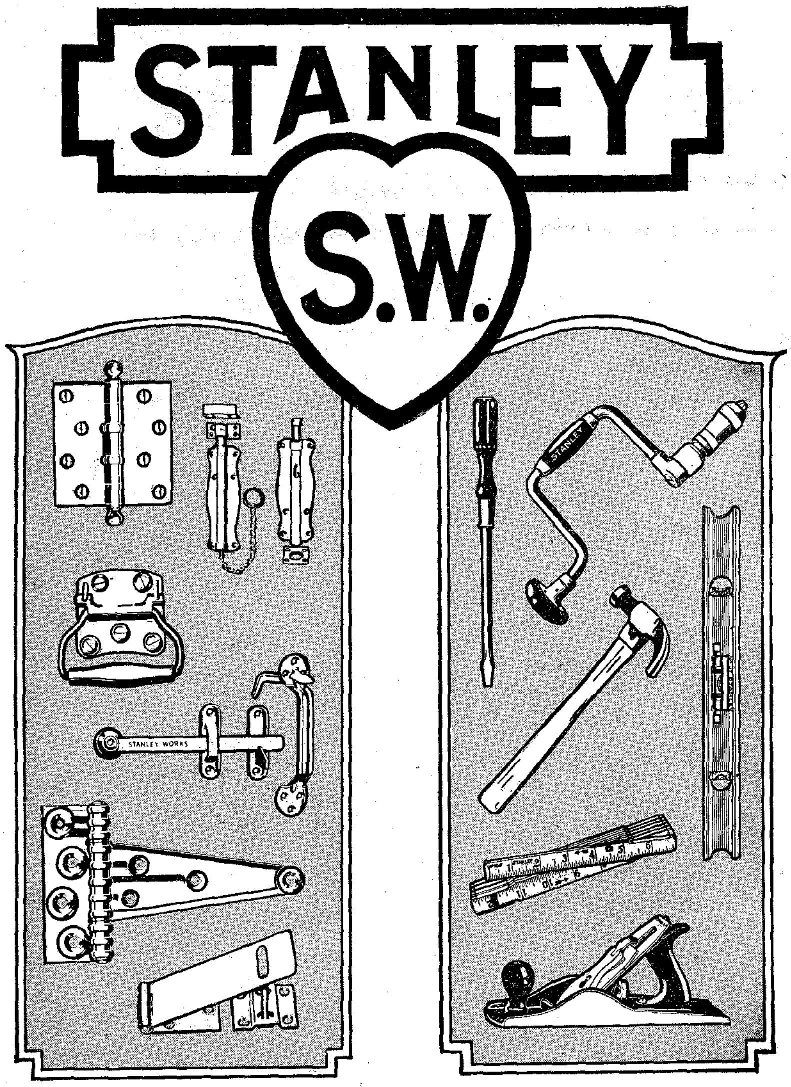

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BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

THE JAWBONE HANDICAP IN BUSINESS

A YOUNG salesman named George who thought well of himself was called in by the president of the wholesale grocery company for which he worked and asked to go out and stock up a new concern. The young man had been "knocking 'em over" for two years, and felt that he was a master salesman. Without knowing it, however, he had been developing a characteristic fault of many smart young salesmen with the "gift of gab." He had been running more and more to "jawbone," and had come to rely on "gab" to sell goods rather than on knowledge of stocks, prices, and other data useful to salesmen. He set forth with much assurance. He found two salesmen already on the job, both former members of the A. E. F. What happened is thus related by Chesla C. Sherlock in an article in *Leslie's Weekly* (New York), discussing jawbone in business:

George blew in and set up his barrage of jawbone. He carried a line of funny stories; he dwelt upon the money situation; he discust the League of Nations as if he had been on the *George Washington;* he sang the praises of woman suffrage. He did not forget John Barleycorn and pulled a few feeble puns on the deceased gentleman. Then, lowering his voice and winking solemnly, he doped out the November election, and told them how each State was going to cast its electoral vote.

In short, he did everything but speak on the motion before the house. The other two salesmen were sitting on an empty counter writing up sample orders. They kidded George along now and then, and kept him going while they worked. He thought they were merely drinking in his superior wisdom; he thought he had the crowd with him. So he talked.

Finally the new merchants happened to remember that they must catch the noon train to a neighboring city where they were going to buy some store fixtures. There was a scramble; George got out his order book with a flourish.

"How much are canned tomatoes?" asked one of the merchants.

Promptly, the two ex-soldiers spoke up. George hesitated. Durned if he knew, prices had flopped a lot lately. He got out his price-list.

It was inevitable that the two soldiers should get the business. They had sample orders all made out. It was the work of but a moment for the merchants to sign them and catch their train.

George went away bewildered, sore, growling at the two upstarts who rushed in and hooked his order "just as he was closing up." But that wasn't what put George on the greased chute. It was Old Man Jawbone.

Another incident related by Mr. Sherlock suggests that jawbone is a disease not peculiarly common to salesmen. Executives suffer from it too. In fact, jawbone seems to be rampant in business in both high and low places. For instance:

Not long ago an old and conservative corporation decided to elect a young man to the position of president. They found a man thirty-three years old, who had made something of a name for himself among the "independents." His record was promising.

The day came when the comparatively young man was to take charge of the business. He was naturally elated that he should have been selected, but he was not, in any sense of the term, "swelled" over it.

There labored in his mind, however, the awful fear that he must impress the directors at once with his brilliance. He felt under the necessity, as so many young business men have felt, of saying something profound, when nothing profound was required.

He commenced to talk. He talked for an hour, and the longer he talked the less he said, the more hopelessly he became entangled in his own mediocrity.

The directors had thought well of him and his ability as an organizer. And, indeed, he was brilliant along that line. But he worked his jawbone overtime and he fell down so completely that the directors never recovered confidence in him again. It was not long until he was turned out.

Some one will rise up in meeting and say that this poor fellow needed a little schooling in the art of public speaking; that it would have saved him. Perhaps.

Jawbone is mainly to blame for the delay in our courts of justice, thinks the writer. Our system of jurisprudence is O. K., but the unlimited opportunity a trial affords the lawyers to indulge in jawbone is what impedes justice, piles up costs, and, generally, makes most people reluctant to appeal to the law. As an illustration—

Out in Iowa a certain independent packing company got into trouble before it had a chance to commence operation. The money had been subscribed by thousands of farmer stockholders. Then that mysterious and time-honored instrument of destruction, the "monkey-wrench," appeared from somewhere and the stockholders got into a dispute among themselves.

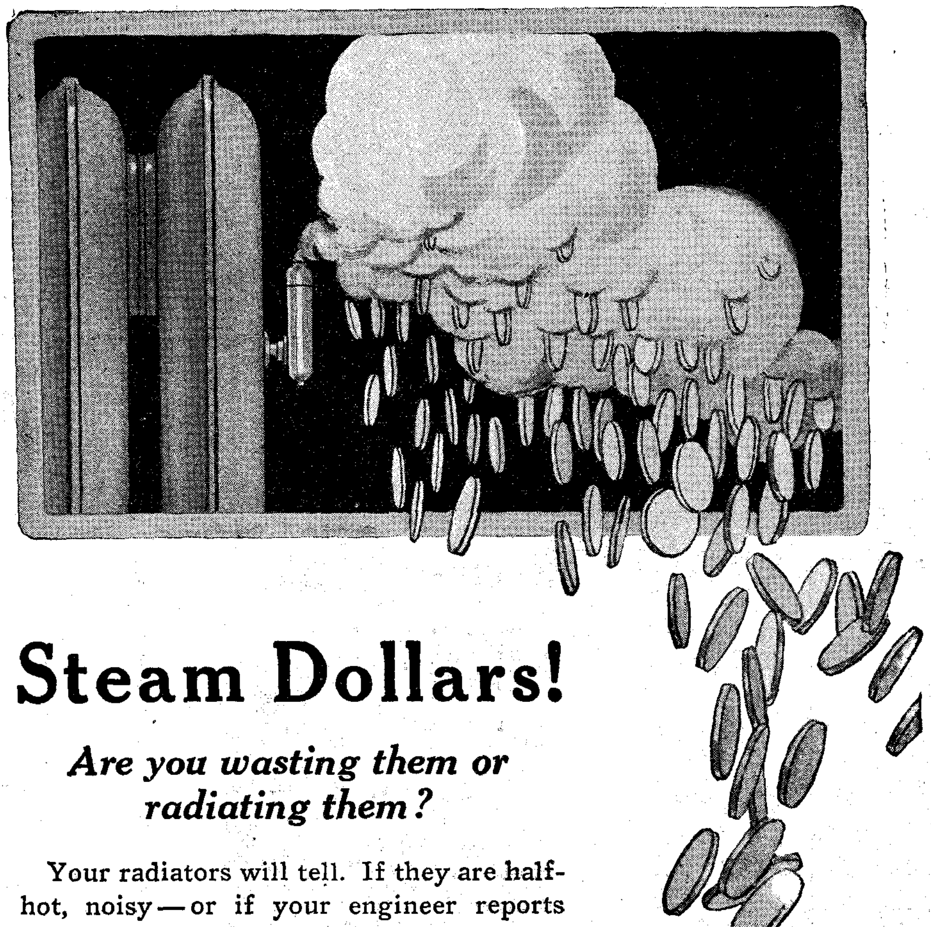
Receivership took place and practically every influential lawyer in the State journeyed down to Des Moines to put his finger in the pie. At the present writing the trial has dragged along for nearly two months. It is about one-half over. It is estimated that the attorney's fees are in the neighborhood of $800 per day, while the receiver costs an additional $500 per day. This does not count the court costs, the witness fees, and mileage, or the cost to the State of the Attorney-General's time and that of his assistants.

This scene is being enacted every day in our courts everywhere, Jawbone mounts up the bill and lays the assets of the concern in a premature grave.

But occasionally there is a lawyer who understands jawbone. Lincoln was one, we are told:

Lincoln understood jawbone; he is probably the only lawyer who ever did. There is a Lincoln story which illustrates the thought back of this article better than anything else we call to mind.

Two parties got into a dispute over a cow. They went to court. The man



Steam Dollars!

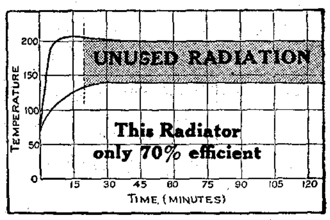
Are you wasting them or radiating them?

Your radiators will tell. If they are half-hot, noisy—or if your engineer reports excess back-pressure on your engine, and must use too much live steam to keep the radiators hot—then call on Dunham Service—the authority on steam heating.

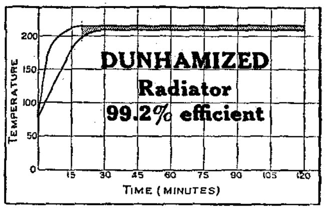
Without obligating you, Dunham Service will tell you if it will pay you to make a change-over to a Dunham system. In any case you will learn the truth and the cause of the trouble—and how to avoid heating troubles when you build again.

The secret of the Dunham System is the Dunham Radiator Trap—a thermostatic device which automatically removes the trouble-making air and water from each radiator. These obstacles removed, the steam finds no difficulty in noiselessly reaching every coil of every radiator.

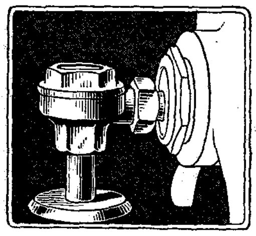
This Service is national in scope; it works *with* architects, heating and ventilating engineers—and works *for* you until you are satisfied completely. It is based on seventeen years of experience in getting more heating comfort per ton of coal.



A radiator clogged up with air and water is really a smaller radiator. The unused radiation is that area which the steam cannot heat. In the above diagram, taken from an actual test, 30% of the radiator did not heat up.



The above curve, from an actual test, shows that the Dunham Radiator Trap does remove the trouble-making air and water. Practically every square inch of this radiator was hot.



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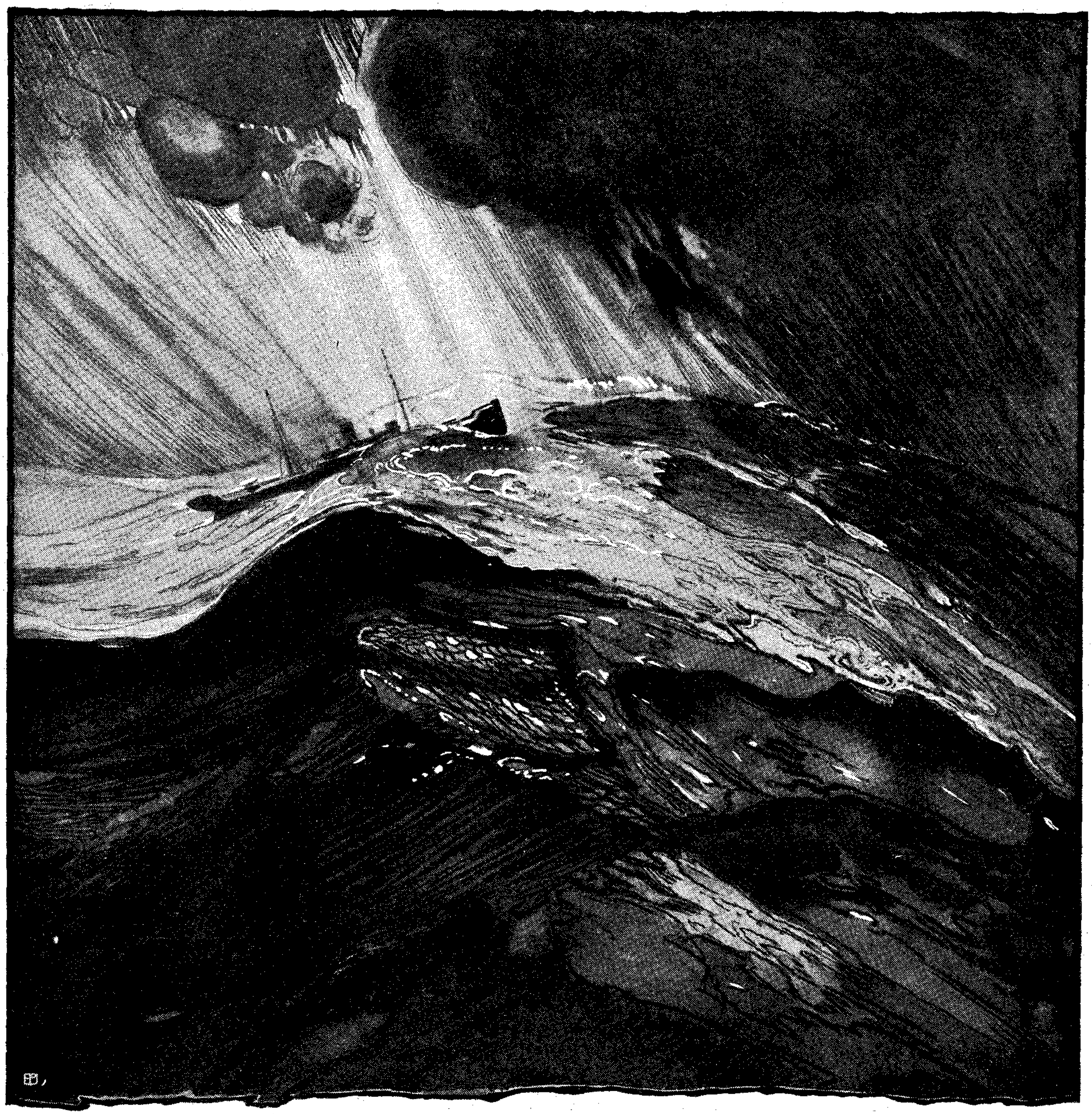

ENERGY directed by the brain of man has changed him from a plaything of the elements into a master of mighty forces.

Impelled by desires; hampered by superstition; surrounded by ceaseless, conflicting influences; the human mind has yet been able to conceive and govern constructive action.

Within this compass of the mind there have been generated religions, laws; philosophies, languages, arts, sciences, commerce—products of mental energy.

The first demands on energy came from the body. It required preservation and development. Action in the service of production and trade logically followed.

Establishment of industrial properties exacted stability for the protection of investment. Commercial permanence demanded insurance of consumption.

Knowledge of the things produced must be spread abroad. The crier with his bell grew to the publication with its simultaneous distribution in every center and byway of population. A great force developed. It was named advertising.

Advertising has become the energizer of sales; the power in the distant market place; the appeal in the home. Advertising searches out the receptive consumer. Advertising is today, more than ever before, the force making for stability of sales.

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BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

Continued

having a little the better of the dispute retained Lincoln; the other party retained a brilliant gentleman who was famous for his ability to sway juries with his eloquence.

When it came time to address the jury Lincoln's adversary talked for three solid hours. He talked about everything but the legal point involved. He discust cowology in all its ramifications; he pointed out that the cow was the foster mother of man, that she nourished the babe in swaddling-clothes and fed the old man tottering to his grave.

It was a hot July afternoon. The jury shifted from one numbed bone to another. It squirmed, it fidgeted, but nothing could appease that flow of cow oratory.

When Lincoln arose to reply, the jury shuddered and lapsed back to listen to another three hours of cow. But not Lincoln!

"Gentlemen of the jury," he said, "I have concluded to adopt the tactics of my honorable opponent and submit this case without argument!"

And then he sat down. There was a titter, a giggle, then a shout of laughter. The jury filed out. People thought Lincoln was a fool, or else too lazy to argue on such an afternoon. But Lincoln got the verdict. He understood the law of jawbone.

And at another time, at Gettysburg, he showed his appreciation of jawbone. For three hours the most eloquent man that America ever produced charmed the audience with his great speech. We do not know to-day what he said.

Lincoln spoke but a very few minutes. To-day his speech runs in the minds of hundreds of thousands of Americans. But at that time it was looked upon as a failure, a disgrace to the nation. People then had not learned the lesson of jawbone.

The Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, on November 24, 1863, said of it:

"The President succeeded on this occasion because he acted without sense and without constraint in a panorama that was got up more for the benefit of his party than for the glory of the nation or the honor of the dead. . . . We pass over the silly remarks of the President; for the credit of the nation we are willing that the veil of oblivion shall be dropt over them and that they shall no more be repeated or thought of."

General Grant was the principal figure in one incident. It seems that the State of Illinois had raised a regiment of particularly "rough-and-ready" volunteers. This regiment had refused discipline of all sorts, and, as the district schoolboys used to do, had set itself to "run out" every officer sent by the Governor to drill them.

Grant had been pestering the Governor for a command, so the latter turned the regiment over to him, well-nigh desperate.

John A. Logan, then a member of Congress from Illinois, took Grant out to the camp, and in an eloquent speech introduced him to his men. The men were hilarious; they set up a loud shout for a speech from the new colonel.

Finally, after Grant had persistently refused to comply and the tumult could not be quieted, he walked to the edge of the platform and raised his hand for silence.

"Men," he said, "go to your quarters!"

Grant's regiment soon became the best-drilled outfit in the army. He understood jawbone.

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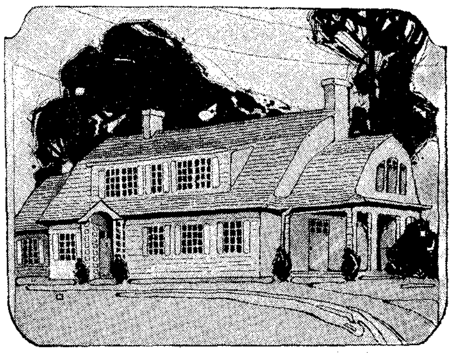

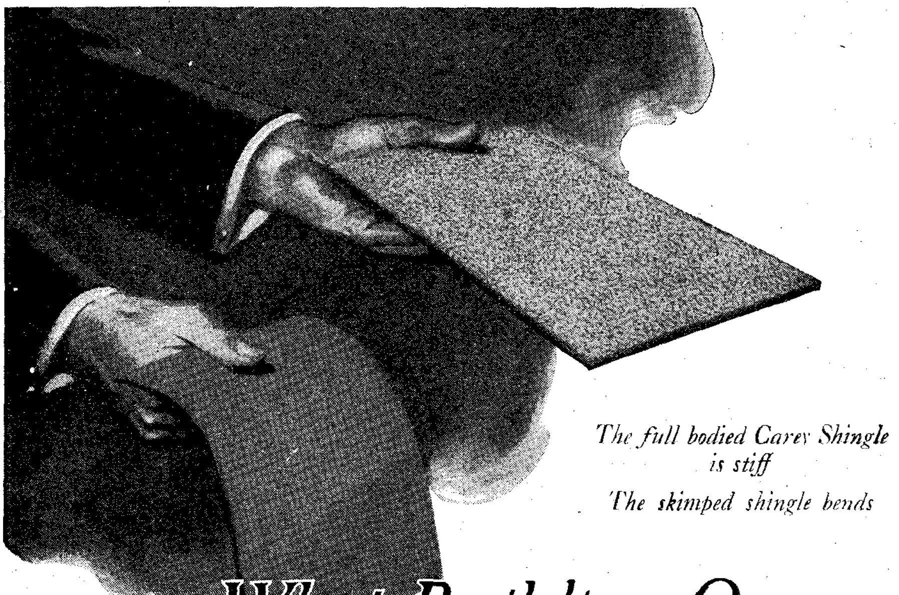
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The skimped shingle bends

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Carey Asfaltslate Shingles weigh 240 pounds to the hundred square feet. Seventy-eight per cent of this weight is made up of materials that are much more costly than crushed slate.

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This compound stiffens the shingle, gives it the real insides, protects the waterproofing oils from the sun and the air *and makes THIS shingle NON-CURLING under excessive heat.*

Most roofing concerns have recently cut prices to the bone.

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(*Continued on page* 70)

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

Continued

THE NATURE OF SALESMEN'S ALIBI-E-TIS AND HINTS FOR ITS CURE

"ALIBI-E-TIS" is a disease with which salesmen are often threatened, and sometimes afflicted. Its chief symptom is a tendency in the victim to blame lost sales on the weather, business slumps, Bolshevism, the farmers, grasshoppers—any old thing but the right thing. It is also said to be characteristic of alibi-e-tis that the sufferer always is frantic to have full credit for every sale he does put over. It doesn't appear there are any aches or pains connected with this malady. The disorder is wholly mental and is held by the best authorities to be due to a gradual diminution of the patient's pep supply. "Stript to the bone, alibi-e-tis is failure's apology for that lack of performance that honest effort would have achieved." The trouble is defined by A. Joseph Newman, Sales Manager, P. Lorrilland Company, writing in *Printers' Ink* (New York). Mr. Newman goes on:

> Are conditions changeable? Yes? Then change them to boost for you. But they are not changeable, you say. All right, then, have it your way, but why an order when they are favorable and an "excuse" when unfavorable? Man, don't you see that conditions are naturally neutral, neither for you nor against you! When you land, you are a salesman; when you don't, it's alibi-e-tis!
>
> One-half the time spent in bemoaning conditions, if spent in preparing for conditions, would vanquish conditions.
>
> Frequently a sale blows by because we did not get going with our second wind. We exert only 60 per cent. of our ability, the remainder lies dormant, to be used up in passing the buck. We try to make the steep hill of success on high, and then holler "the hill's too steep." Why not shift the gears of our latent ability and land with ease over the top? How about it?
>
> Be honest with yourself. When you book the order, shoot it in. When you don't, face the facts as a regular salesman should. Take inventory of yourself. See just what ability stock needs replenishment and load up prepared to deliver the goods on your next attempt.
>
> Your selling proposition is either right or it's wrong. If wrong, no conditions can start it; if right, no conditions can stop it!
>
> If wrong, don't tackle it. If right, conditions can be made to help you send orders to be filled as readily as excuses to be filed.
>
> Study your sales product from every angle. Know more about it than any other man on earth. Think up so many "yes" reasons for its purchase that the battery of "no" excuses for its turn-down will not even dent your armor of faith in its merits.
>
> Engender a spirit of confidence to truthfully feel that not only can it be sold, but that you are the man to sell it.
>
> Remember it's not your dealer, your territory, your product, or your house. It's you, always you, and when you admit this proved truth, you've sounded the death-knell of alibi-e-tis.

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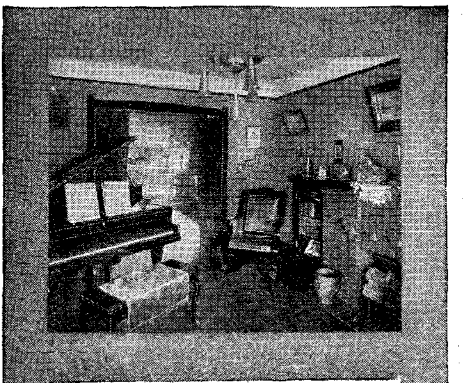

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Your doors, window-frames, mantels, sideboard, floors—what wood shall they be made of?

You can't, you mustn't make a mistake in the part of the house you *live with* and see most of. What is more vexatious than a mistake—your own mistake—staring you out of countenance day after day!

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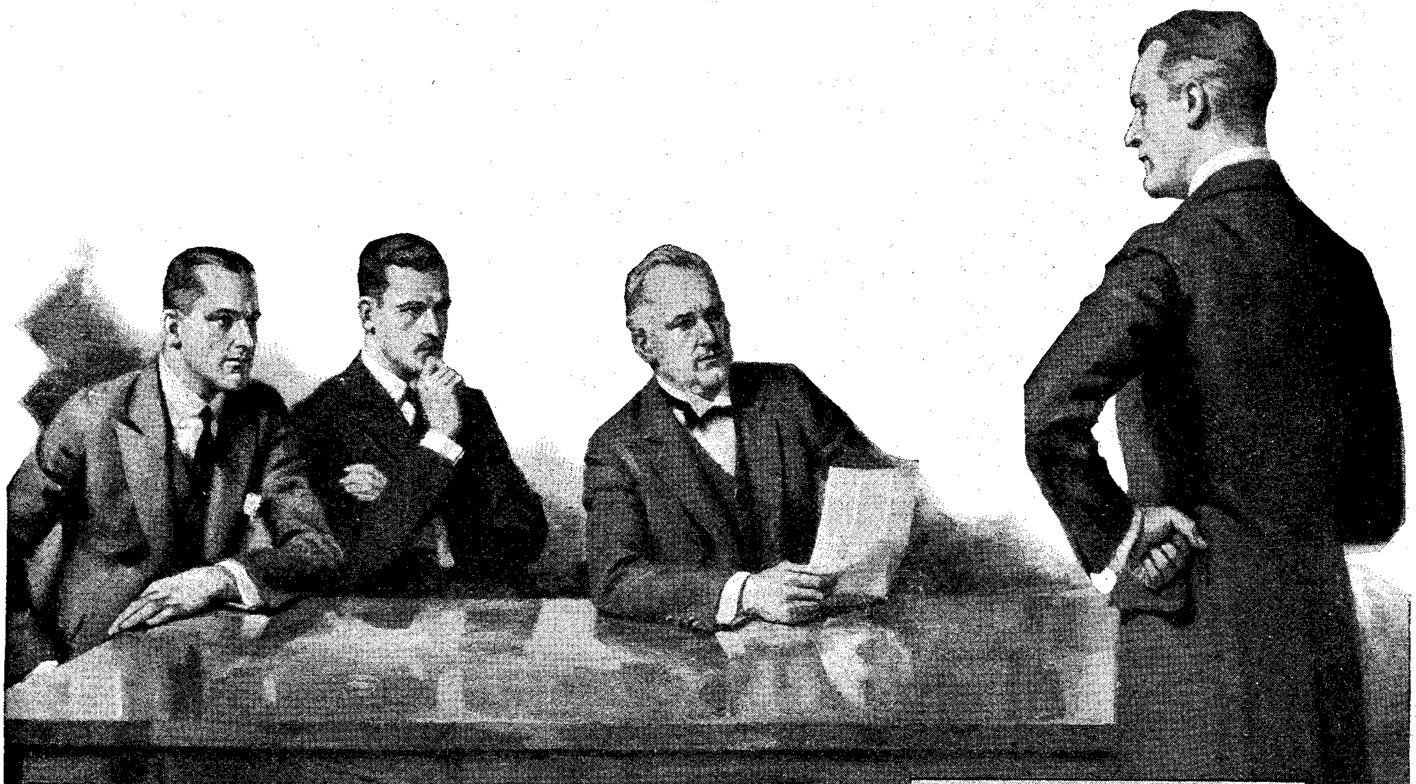

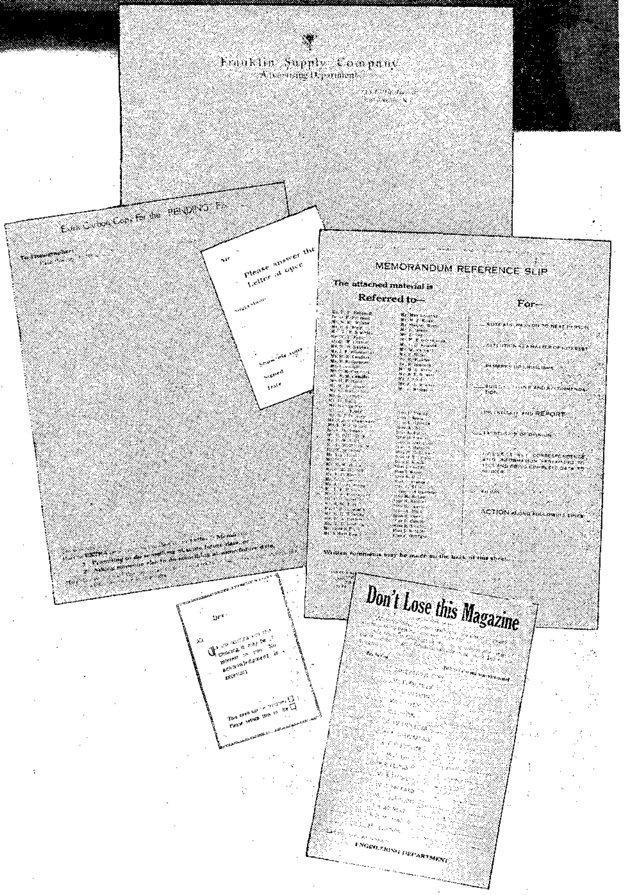

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And in recent years this business of carrying people has meant some pretty tall figuring in the effort to make both ends meet. Many communities have seen the light and granted a higher fare to assure a better service.

If our town has not, maybe it ought. Certainly in our daily life we need good service, and if the town is to grow the street railway should grow with it.

This service may never be perfect, but what human thing is? And that man who runs down the company and all its works because he can't budge a window, ought he not mix with his blame some feeling of appreciation for the service he undeniably *is* getting—the safe journey in fair weather or foul?

In any case, let us judge our public servants on the same human basis we want to be judged ourselves, not by the little lacks but by the bigger acts.

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BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

Continued

THE HIGH COST OF THE UNEXPECTED, IN CASH AND ACCIDENTS

WHEN a stamping-press operator sticks his hand into the press in order to release the material which is sticking, he loses time, and perhaps one day he loses a finger, too. When there is a bump in the floor which causes a truck to drop a box on a man's foot, there is delay as well as injury to the man. These accidents are symptoms of inefficiency, which costs time and money, even when it costs no more than that. The cost of things that happen unexpectedly comes high, but most of these unexpected happenings could be avoided by a little more efficiency, argues Sidney J. Williams in *Factory*. Why was the operator at the stamping-press hurt? Because his material kept sticking in the die, and he had to reach in to release it. He did this, perhaps, one thousand or ten thousand times without injury. One day the plunger came down and took off a finger. But every one of the one thousand or ten thousand times he thrust his finger into the press he lost one or more seconds. When the man was hurt it was called an accident, but, says the writer, an accident has no place in the 1920 plant, and he goes on:

Modern large-scale production is built up on the basis of absolutely monotonous regularity. A machine performs the same operation, minute after minute, hour after hour, day after day, year after year. It performs this operation in the best possible way. Any deviation from that way—anything happening unexpectedly—means delay, waste, decreased production. In other words, accidents in the broad sense are the exact reverse of efficiency—whether the accidents injure any one or not. If one out of one hundred or one out of ten thousand of these "things happening unexpectedly" happens also to injure some one, that accident is chiefly important, not in itself, but because it draws attention to all the other accidents which had passed unnoticed.

What, then, am I, as a perfectly nonhuman engineer, going to do about it? When I receive a report from the factory hospital that John Smith's finger has been cut off in a stamping-press, I am going to find out why and how it happened. Generally I find that a similar accident can be prevented by making some change in the press or in the manner of carrying on that particular operation, and that this change will also increase production. When I receive a report that Tony Novak's foot has been crusht by a box falling from a truck, I inquire at once why and how it happened; and very often I find that it happened because there was a hole in the floor, or a passageway insufficiently lighted, or because the sides of the truck were not high enough, or because the truck was not well adapted to transporting that particular kind of box. I remedy these things, and I find that thereafter my trucking proceeds more smoothly, the machine-operators do not have to wait so often for material, and there are not so many broken boxes.

Take another case—the case of a plant in which the material handled gives off a poisonous or injurious dust. This material is transported in a large box, carried by a crane, and the box is dumped into a bin. During this dumping operation a cloud of dust arises. The men employed at that point occasionally become ill, in spite of the respirators which have been provided for them. To stop this, I devise a new kind of box with a trap-door in the bottom to which the crane chain is attached. The crane sets the box carefully on top of the bin; when the chain is still further lowered, the trap-door opens and the material slides into the bin. The small amount of dust which arises is caught at once by a suction system to which a powerful fan is attached. The dust carried out by this system is caught by passing the air through bags in a special enclosed room—and the value of the dust saved is enough to pay 35 per cent. a year on the cost of changing the system. In addition, the labor of several men is saved. The new method, designed originally to protect the workmen from injurious dust, has increased production and decreased the cost.

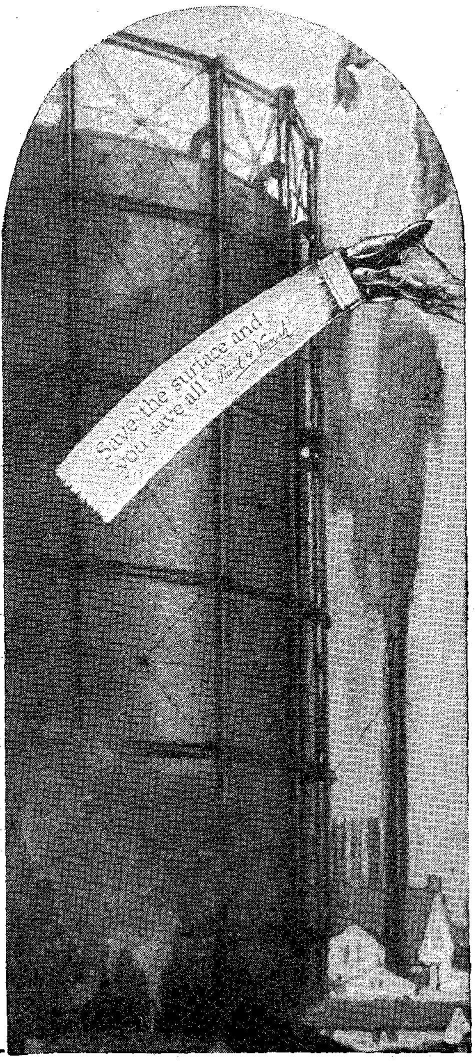
I go further. One part of the process in this factory is carried on in a large number of small units, requiring the continuous attention of twenty-three men. The equipment is such that it is not possible to apply a suction system, nor to wet down the dust, and the men are constantly exposed to it.

I propose something revolutionary—to design one great automatic machine to take the place of all these small units. The "practical" men who have been in the plant for a lifetime say it can not be done. The president of the company more than half believes them; but, says he, "Go ahead and try it; you may succeed in cutting out some of the hazards of these men." I work on this machine for a year—and it runs. It runs successfully, it eliminates entirely twenty of the twenty-three men, and the remaining three are exposed to no more hazard than is the president himself in his office. The improvement, undertaken as a health measure, proves to be a tremendous saver of time and money.

These cases are typical of what progressive engineers and managers in every industry are doing to-day. They are finding that accidents which injure people are often symptoms of inefficiency and waste, and they are improving their machinery and their methods.

At any time, the design of machinery or equipment is based on a balance between the cost of materials and power on the one hand, and the cost of labor on the other hand, as they exist at that particular time and place. If labor is cheap, it does not pay to build elaborate machinery. As labor becomes more expensive and machinery and power comparatively less expensive, it pays to use more machinery and less labor. The balance between these two elements has always been changing gradually.

During the past five years this change has been very rapid. Labor has been very scarce and very expensive. Machinery and power have become somewhat more expensive, but the advance has been much less rapid than the advance in the cost of labor. Economists tell us that a large part, at least, of this change is permanent. There are bound to be a tremendous overhauling and redesigning of all industrial equipment in the next few years. Therefore, engineers have to-day a greater opportunity than they have ever had before to redesign their machinery and equipment, eliminate the accidents which sometimes spell injury, but always spell inefficiency—and make money by it.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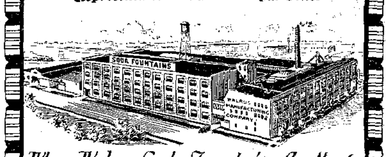

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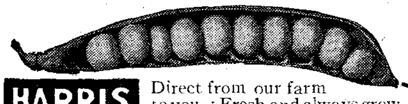

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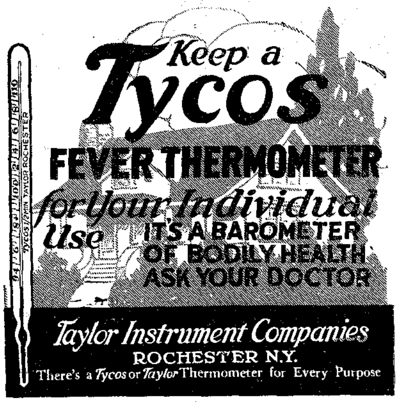

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INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

WHAT THE POSTAL SAVINGS-BANK MIGHT BE, BUT IS NOT

IF our Government would run its Post-office savings-banks in a way to encourage small savings accounts in every possible way, says Mr. Arthur Brisbane in one of his editorials, foreign workers would not be robbed by dishonest foreign banking concerns, nor would they be led to send their savings out of the country. In an article in *Leslie's Weekly,* Mr. Harry T. Mitchell concludes that the Postal-Savings System, as to-day operated and regulated, "seems to be in the position of a poor orphan dying for the want of a little affection and intelligent care." The Postal-Savings System was established in June, 1910. For ten years the amount of money deposited has been constantly increasing, "and for ten years the returns have shown fat profits on Uncle Sam's side of the ledger." Mr. Eugene Meyer, Jr., has been making a careful study of the system from the banker's viewpoint. He laments the fact that this country lags so far behind European countries in developing postal-savings. He points out what a fine thing it would be for the country from a financial point of view to get the money now hoarded in stockings and money-belts into credit channels through these government banks. Among the defects which he has noted in the present law are the limitation of interest-rate to 2 per cent., a number of hampering regulations and the fact that out of about 55,000 post-offices in the country only 6,439 are authorized to accept deposits, and, what is worse, he says, as quoted in *Leslie's,* is the fact that the Government is actually cutting down the number of banks in operation. "In 1912 there were 12,823 in operation. To-day there are but 6,439." Concurring with Mr. Meyer, in the opinion that a larger and more liberal Postal-Savings System presents the likeliest and most logical means of acquiring the billions needed to make up for the war's destruction of capital, so Mr. Mitchell says in *Leslie's,* "are men like Herbert Hoover, Clarkson Potter, a New York banker and former assistant director of the War Savings Organization in Washington; Hywel Davies, Commissioner of Conciliation in the Federal Department of Labor; Sydney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of the United States; Charles A. Fullaway, formerly assistant director of the Postal Savings System, and a host of other men of practical foresight—all apt students of political and social economics." The chief fault of the system, in Mr. Fullaway's opinion, is its low interest-rate—

> Thousands of people could be induced to open government accounts if the basis of return were more worth-while. Privately owned banks are paying 4½ per cent. and higher. The rate on postal-savings should be fixt at a figure just under that. We should then see money that is being hoarded in stockings and money-belts come pouring back into circulation. Still another need is an increase in the pay of fourth-class postmasters, to encourage them to build up a saving business.

Mr. Meyer is quoted as saying, in connection with the interest-rate suggestion:

> If a higher interest-rate were allowed on postal savings, and if all of the 55,000 post-offices were permitted to accept deposits, we could change the psychology of spending into the psychology of saving. Five hundred million dollars a year is a low estimate for the difference in this matter alone. It would bring forth from timorous hoarders a minimum of $250,000,000 in coin and currency to restore to circulation, and would save at least $200,000,000 of the estimated $500,000,000 that is lost each year by people who put their surplus money into wildcats.

The suggestion is made by Mr. Davies that "if the Government would open branch Postal-Savings Banks near large industrial plants and merely keep them open on pay days, and perhaps for one or two days afterward, it would contribute greatly to the stability of labor." Mr. Hoover, according to Mr. Mitchell's article in *Leslie's,* became aware of the deficiencies in the Postal-Savings System when studying some of the Washington departments from the standpoint of efficiency. Mr. Hoover's criticisms are set down as follows:

> Even the 2 per cent. allowance of the original act has been defeated by the departmental regulation which decrees that no interest at all be paid except on deposits that remain untouched a full year. An examination of the annual reports reveals the fact that depositors do not receive much in excess of 1 per cent. For example, in 1918 the average deposits were between $125,000,000 and $130,000,000, and the interest paid to depositors was $1,259,000.
>
> Not only is the System subject to criticism for this, but the same annual reports show that profits obtained by the Government in 1918, chiefly from redeposit in banks at 2½ per cent., amounted to $1,135,000. If a complete balance-sheet were made from the beginning, it would probably show a 100 per cent. per annum profit on any capital invested by the Government in the early years of the System, and on any capital extension that has been necessary in the Post-office Department.
>
> Such an operation in private banks would be dignified by the term 'profiteering,' and a public demand would require a rigid investigation by the attorney-general.
>
> The certificate of deposit the Postal-Savings Banks give as a receipt is in itself a most misleading document. It states in unequivocal terms that interest will be paid at the rate of 2 per cent., but neglects to mention the fact that no interest whatever is paid unless the money remains on deposit a full year. If an individual or a private

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

concern were to be as ambiguous as that the courts would soon take a hand in things.

It is a matter of plain justice that the whole method of paying interest be changed so as to approximately distribute the profits back to the depositors. Uncle Sam isn't, or rather shouldn't be, in the banking business to make money. The law intended the system should merely be a means of offering safe depository facilities to people who might otherwise hoard their surplus money.

The first thing now to do is to pay interest at the rate of ½ per cent. quarterly on average deposits. This is only a matter of justice. In fact, it is the implication of the law, which promises to give 2 per cent. per annum, not 1 per cent., as at present, due to the regulations governing withdrawals.

The next step should be the declaration each year in advance of an additional rate to be paid on deposits of twelve months' duration. Such a declaration should be based, of course, upon safe experience, and by yearly determination it might easily rise or fall with the prevailing general interest-rates, or be affected by the earnings of the Postal-Savings System itself.

A reasonable super-rate could be provided by investing perhaps 70 per cent. of the average deposits in government securities, the remainder being redeposited in banks to meet withdrawal demands. It also would seem wise to me if a more definite organization were provided for the Postal-Savings System at the top. I believe that a real directorate should be appointed, in which the Federal Reserve Board and some independent membership should be introduced.

In summing up the views of these authorities, Mr. Mitchell explains that:

The underlying reason for the steadily decreasing number of Postal-Savings Banks in the face of increasing deposits is the disinterest, and, in some instances, the active enmity, of fourth-class postmasters. The postmasters in the smaller offices are paid according to their volume of business, but for some indefinable reason Postal-Savings accounts are not reckoned as business.

This situation has resulted in many dissatisfied postmasters sitting back and letting the Postal-Savings end of the business go hang. Consequently results in these smaller offices have been negligible, and so these lagging offices have been gradually lopped off the list as Postal-Savings Banks.

This writer presents a table showing that, despite the decrease in the number of banks, the Postal-Savings deposits and depositors were increasing up to 1916, when foreigners began to return to their native lands carrying their savings with them. The recent decrease is also said to be influenced by Liberty Bond sales.

	Dec. 1911	*Dec. 1912*	*Dec. 1913*	*Dec. 1914*
Number of Postal Banks	5,132	12,823	10,871	10,346
Number of depositors (000 omitted)	163	302	364	496
Amount of deposits (000,000 omitted)	11	28	40	59
Average deposit per depositor	$65	$93	$109	$119

	Dec. 1915	*Dec. 1916*	*Dec. 1917*	*Dec. 1918*	*Dec. 1919*
Number of Postal Banks	9,531	8,402	6,756	6,567	6,439
Number of depositors (000 omitted)	565	662	659	594	566
Amount of deposits (000,000 omitted)	74	112	143	168	167
Average deposit per depositor	$132	$169	$217	$282	$296

DOING BUSINESS WITHOUT MONEY

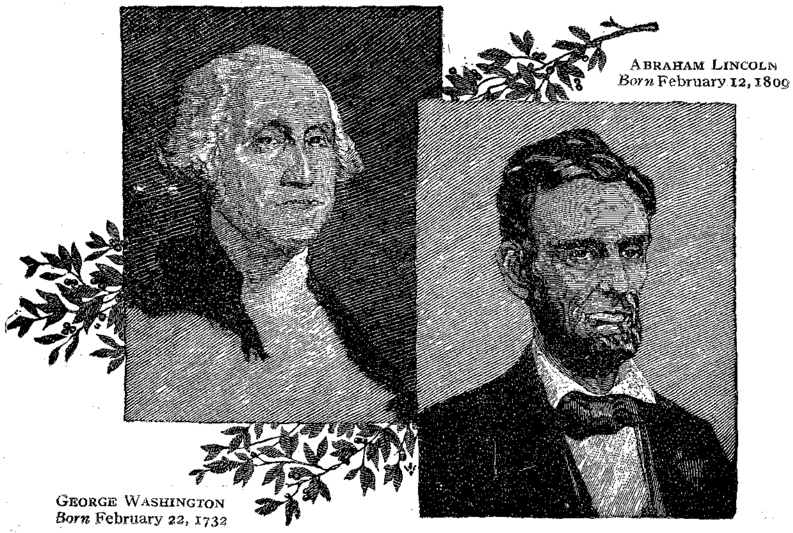
A LARGE business house in Rochester, N. Y., which is not named by the writer of an Associated Press dispatch appearing in the New York *Evening Post*, is said by the correspondent from that city to have undertaken to conduct all its affairs entirely without the use of money. Instead of currency it will use checks, trade acceptances, and travel checks to make payments of every kind, including its pay-roll. This is not a small concern, as it deals with more than 800,000 customers, and the experiment is therefore important as well as interesting. We read further:

> The company's reason for adopting this method is given as an effort to demonstrate a means of ending pay-roll robberies and "to show that modern business may be conducted efficiently without the use of 'small change,' leaving money in the banks to serve as the basis of credit."
>
> The announcement says even car-fares, hotel bills, and railroad fares for the company's force of several hundred salesmen and other sundries are to be paid by checks. All petty items, even to postage-stamps, will be paid henceforth by check, and "no currency of any amount or denomination is to be carried in any form as company property."
>
> To meet the pay-roll of its factory, the company has offered to each employee either a regular pay-check or the option of receiving on pay-day a deposit slip showing that his earnings for the week have been deposited to his credit in a local bank. This plan is expected by the house to prove popular with the thrifty class of employees and to increase the volume of bank deposits. Executive employees who have no banking account have been advised to start one at once.

The Journal of the American Bankers Association explains that in the case of express and telegraph business charge accounts are used by the Rochester concern, "and a charge account is maintained even at the local post-office, thus eliminating the payment of cash on postage due. For messengers street-car tickets are bought in bulk." The only complication that has arisen, we are told, "was in the matter of waste material, scrap paper, and other junk which the factory had been selling weekly to junk-dealers. It had always been customary for the junkmen to pay cash for such material, and in order to effect the sweeping change contemplated an order was issued not to sell junk or material of such sort to any one who does not pay by check."

Commenting on the Rochester innovation, the New York *Herald* opines that "a household could be run without currency":

> The man of the family uses currency for newspapers, car-fare, bootblacking, and luncheon. But he could start monthly accounts with the newsman, the bootblack, and the restaurant. The waiter might have his tips paid monthly on a percentage basis. Having a charge account with the subway would be a novelty, and we are afraid it would be hard to start. But a certified check might buy a year's supply of tickets.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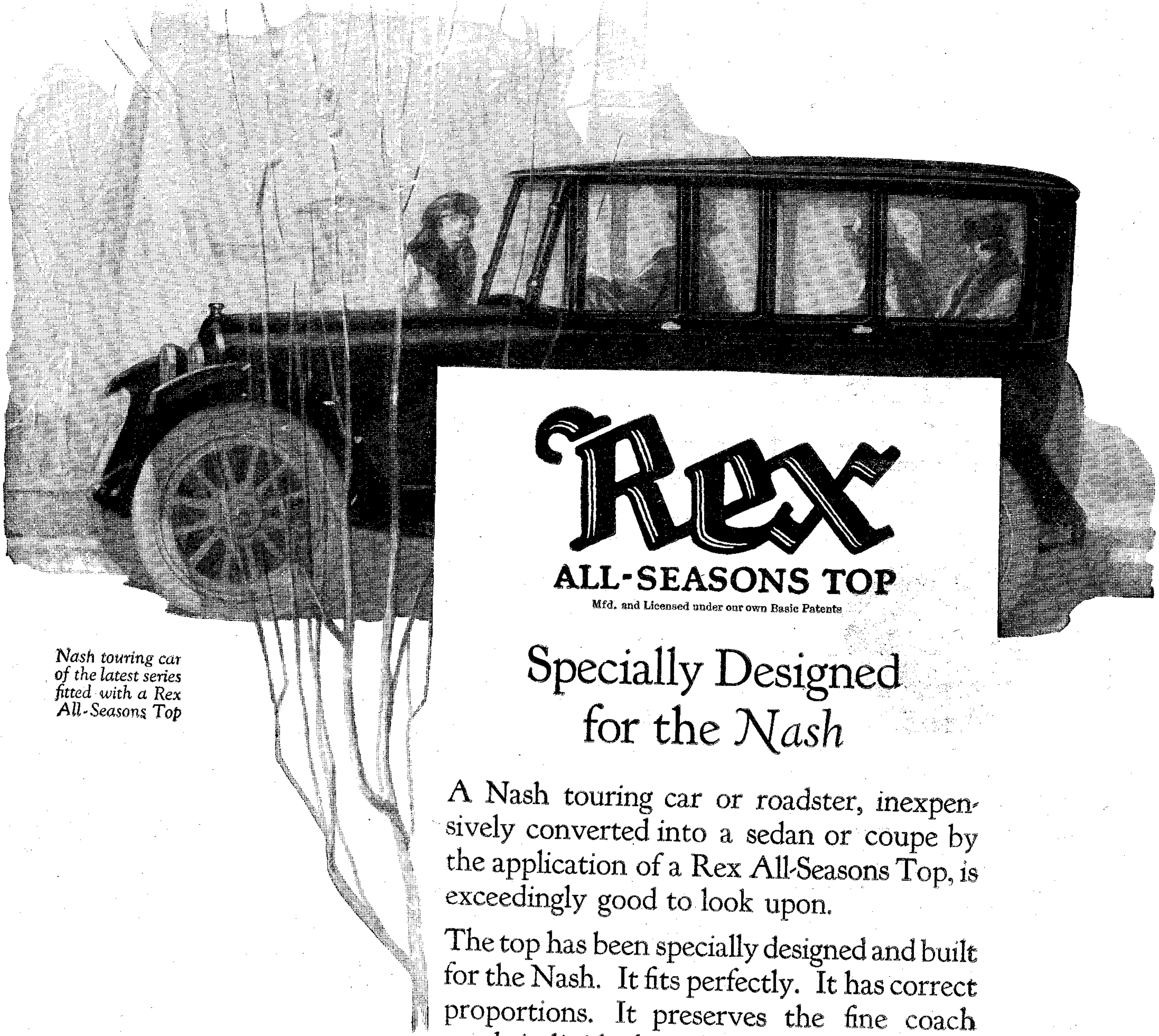

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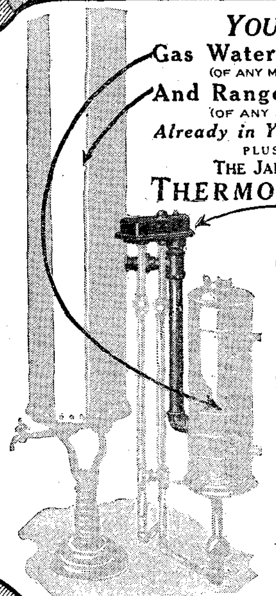

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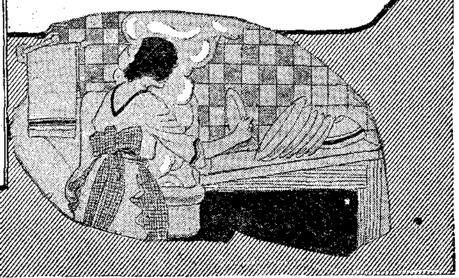

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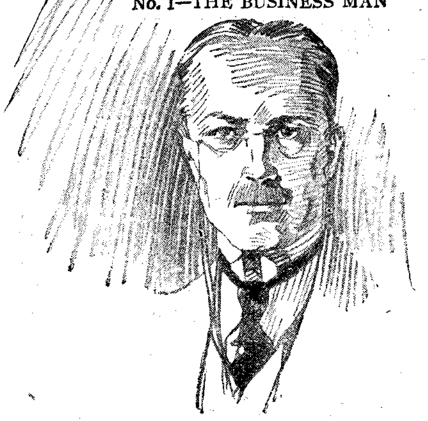

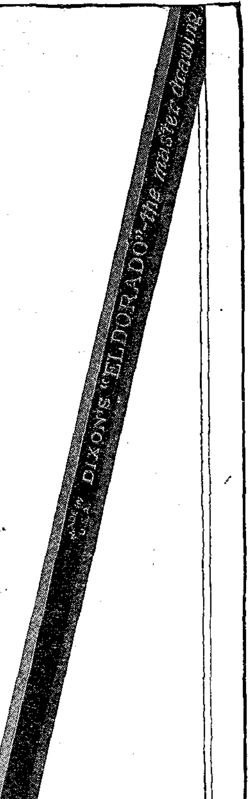
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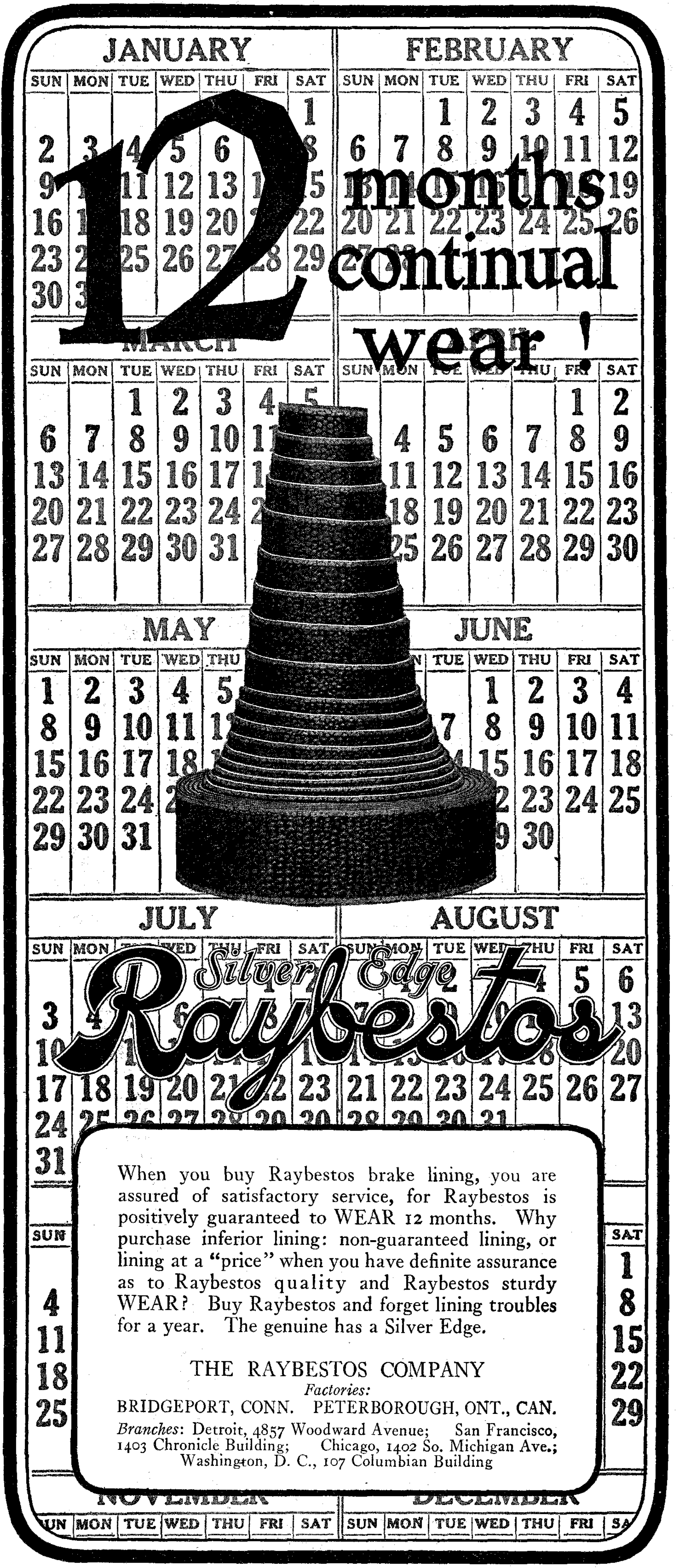
Previously reported ..	**2,898,481.44**
Total this report	**361,285.24**
GRAND TOTAL ..	**$3,259,766.68**



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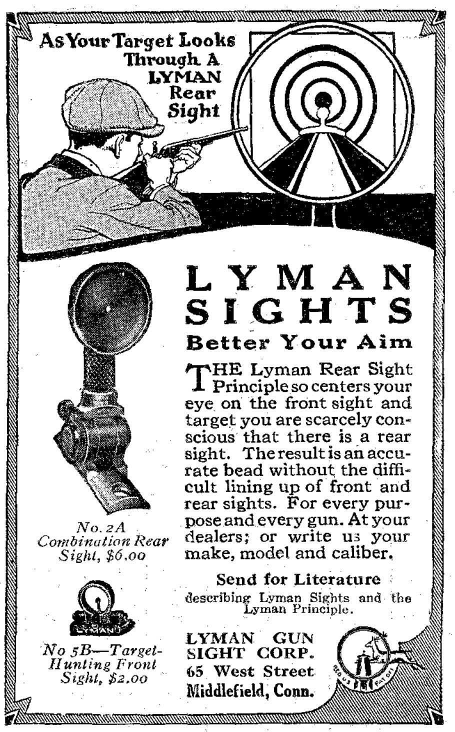
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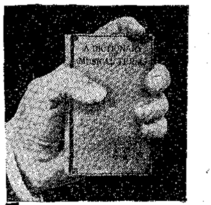
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CURRENT ◆ EVENTS

FOREIGN

January 12.—The French Chamber of Deputies overthrows the Ministry of Premier Leygues by the unprecedented vote of 463 to 125, owing to the Premier's failure to insist upon a strict performance by Germany of the terms of the Versailles Treaty.

Recent disturbances in England attributed to the so-called unemployed are in many cases reported to have been instigated by Russian revolutionists, says the London *Evening News*. It is said the Russians have an office in the business district of London from which they have been carrying on their activities.

Mexican Federal forces defeat a detachment of Francisco Murguia's rebels, says a Mexico City report. This is the first clash between the Government troops and Murguia's followers.

January 13.—Emma Goldman, who was deported to Russia last year on account of her radical activities, is quoted in a Berlin report as having said recently that she would rather be in jail in the United States than free in Soviet Russia.

The Allied governments have under consideration a plan for a loan of about $300,000,000 to Austria to meet the emergency brought about in that country by the Vienna Cabinet's recent decision to put Austria's fate in the hands of the Allies.

A renewal of disorders throughout Ireland, culminating in the killing of a girl and the wounding of six other civilians, is reported from Dublin, following the ebb in the peace tide.

Dissolution of the General Federation of Labor in France is ordered by the court in which the president of the organization and other officers are tried on charges of infringing the laws governing unions.

General Crowder, recently sent by President Wilson to Cuba to investigate the conditions there growing out of the alleged failure of the Cuban electoral board and courts to function properly, declares in a statement that if these agencies continue to fail, Cuba faces legislative paralysis.

It is reported from Athens that the United States Government has consented to advance the Greek Government a $32,000,000 credit, promised Greece when Venizelos was Prime Minister, upon the condition that the money be expended in America for non-war material. The report was not confirmed in Washington.

The population of Brazil is now 30,553,509, or a little more than one-fourth that of the United States, it is announced by the Brazilian Embassy in Washington.

January 15.—Raoul Peret, appointed Premier of France to succeed Leygues, fails to form a Ministry owing to his inability to secure the cooperation of former President Poincaré, who leads a political movement that would break with the Allies and send a military ultimatum to Germany and perhaps plunge Europe into new wars. In the crisis Aristide Briand is asked by President Millerand to form a Cabinet whose policy, in contrast to that of Poincaré, would be to regulate affairs in Europe in agreement with the Allies.

Order has been restored in the districts of India southwest of Lucknow, where rioting was recently carried on by the peasants, says a report from Delhi.

January 16.—Aristide Briand succeeds in forming a new Ministry in France which, at its first meeting to consider France's attitude toward Germany, indicates that it will adopt a firm tone in dealing with the Berlin Government until it shows a sincere disposition to fulfil the Versailles Treaty and the Spa agreement.

German naval experts are reported to have invented a new device for stabilizing submarines, making possible giant armored submarine cruisers. It is said that plans have already been completed for a cruiser of 1,443 tons with armor plate one and a half inches thick.

The Italian Cabinet decides that in the coming Supreme Council in Paris it will be impossible for Italy to support any measure calculated to force Germany to fulfil in their entirety the obligations of the Versailles Treaty.

A grave split in the ranks of the Soviet Government and the Bolshevik party is reported from Russia over the question of concessions to foreign capitalists and the reopening of trade relations on the old economic basis. Premier Lenine, owing to illness, is said for the moment to be out of all touch with the situation.

The Central American Union Congress in session at San José, Costa Rica, decides to sign a convention creating a federation of Central American republics.

January 17.—A serious peasant rebellion is reported to have broken out in the Ukraine as a result of unrest over the refusal of the Soviet Government to remedy numerous grievances.

Samuel Gompers is reelected President of the Pan-American Federation of Labor at the last session of that organization's convention in Mexico City.

A panicky situation is reported from Vienna owing to the recent threat of the workingmen there to take things into their own hands. It is reported that there have been large withdrawals of money from the banks and a decided exodus of those classes of the population directly threatened.

January 18.—Four civilians are killed and seven Black-and-Tan policemen wounded in a fight in County Galway, Ireland, says a report from London.

CONGRESS

January 12.—The House by a vote of 86 to 48 adopts an amendment increasing by $600,000 the appropriation for liquor enforcement carried in the legislative, executive, and judicial bill.

Senator Calder, of New York, introduces a bill in the Senate providing for the fixing of coal prices by the President in case of an emergency.

Representative McLeod, of Michigan, introduces a bill in the House to repeal the excess-profits tax and to impose a flat tax of about 15 per cent. on all corporations.

January 14.—The Senate, by a vote of 84 to 28, adopts an amendment fixing 150,000 enlisted men as the strength of the Army. It also adopts another amendment directing that all recruiting be stopt until sufficient men are discharged to bring the present Army strength of 228,000 men down to 150,000.

The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, carrying approximately $130,000,000, is passed by the House and now goes to the Senate.

January 15.—Definite steps toward disarmament are taken by the House

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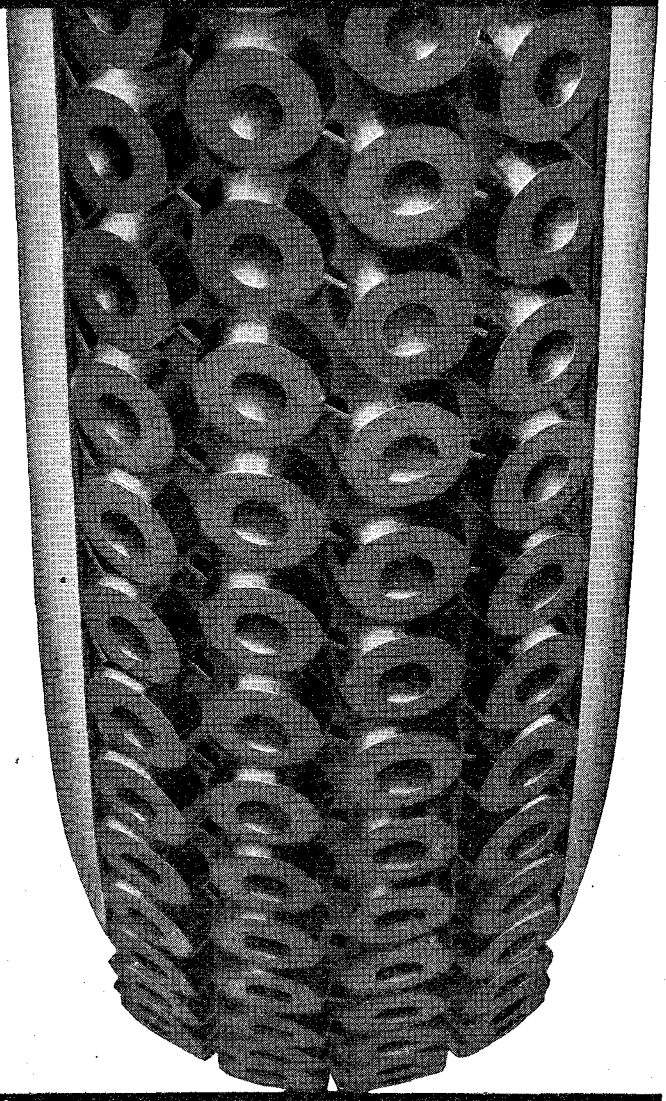

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The feature event of the third annual convention of the National Traffic Officers' Association at San Francisco, August 25, 1920—the Safety First demonstration—conclusively *proved* the nonskid effectiveness of Vacuum Cup Tires. In this event ***they withstood the test of rounding a wet, slippery curve at thirty-five miles an hour!***

More Deadly Than War

INFLUENZA ALONE SLEW More Americans in a Month Than All the German Guns

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In the Hospitals Over Here

In the ranks of the battling armies disease has hitherto been as a rule a far more potent enemy than the bullets of the foe. In the Spanish-American war, for every man shot in battle more than *thirteen* died of disease. In the Mexican war six died of disease to one from wounds. In the Crimean war France lost ten men by sickness for every one killed. In our own civil war two died from disease for each one shot. During the Franco-Prussian war twelve Germans died of sickness to every one killed in battle. But modern hygiene was so far advanced at the time of the Russo-Japanese war that the world was startled by the fact that for the first time in the history of armies there was only one death from disease for every two men who died fighting. In the recent great war sanitation worked on a super-scale and modern hygienic methods kept down the excessive death-rate. In the great battle of Civil, Social, Professional, and Business life, in which the mortality is greater than that of any war, you should fortify yourself against illness and inefficiency.

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Colds
Consumption
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Death Rates
Degeneracy
Despondency
Diabetes
Disinfection
Drugs
Dyspepsia
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Eugenics
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Fatigue
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Headaches
Heart Troubles
Heredity
Infectious Diseases
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Insomnia
Malaria
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Treatment for Nervousness
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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

Foreign Affairs Committee which reports a resolution authorizing President Wilson to invite the nations of the world to send delegates to an international convention to consider ways and means to reduce armaments.

The House emergency tariff bill is approved by the Senate Finance Committee with the addition of ten amendments. These provide, among other things, for a duty on sugar, frozen meats, apples, tobacco, and other commodities.

Senator Smoot, of Utah, introduces a bill to prohibit smoking in all Federal structures, with a view to fire prevention.

January 17.—Following a motion of Senator Phelan, of California, to reconsider the vote cutting the Army to 150,000, the Senate, after a protracted debate, sets aside its former vote and then passes the measure with a limit of 175,000. About the same time the House passes a bill stopping enlistments and fixing the size of the Army at 175,000.

DOMESTIC

January 12.—Governor Miller, of New York, asks the legislature to pass a State enforcement act conformable to the Volstead Act. He also asks the repeal of the 3 per cent. beer bill and other acts at variance with the Federal "dry" law.

The War Department orders reductions of the Army of Occupation from 15,000 to 8,000. The cost of maintaining the former number of men in Germany has been about $75,000 a day.

January 13.—American ship-owners appear before the House Judiciary Committee and state that American merchant ships will be forced out of competition with foreign vessels if the recent ruling that no liquors can be served on ships flying the flag of this country is put into effect.

The Anti-Blue Law League of America, adopting the Statue of Liberty as its emblem, begins operations, with headquarters in Washington. Plans are announced for an intensive campaign for the repeal of all existing blue laws and to combat agitation for new ones.

The Census Bureau announces that persons living in cities and towns of more than 2,500 in the United States number 54,318,032, while those living in rural territory number 51,390,739. This is the first time in the country's history that more than half of the population is living in urban territory.

January 14.—The President of the American Farm Bureau Federation announces that the farmers of America are willing to donate a sufficient amount of their surplus corn to feed the starving European children if arrangements are made by people of the cities to transport it to the famine victims. The matter has been taken up with Herbert Hoover, in charge of European relief activities.

A group of railway executives declare before the House Commerce Committee that increased rates granted the railroads have failed to yield the anticipated revenues and many roads are in a precarious financial position. The delegation urge amendment of the transportation act to enable the carriers to obtain partial settlements for losses sustained during the six months' guaranty period after government control ended.

Representatives of the international and national unions in the steel industry in a meeting in Washington decide to launch a new campaign to organize iron- and steel-workers throughout the country. It is said that approximately fourteen unions will participate in the campaign as against twenty involved in the last strike.

Possibility of a nation-wide coal strike is hinted when the Pittsburgh Coal Producers' Association refuses to apply the so-called check-off and deduct from miners' wages the amount ordered levied for the support of mine-workers in West Virginia and Alabama. The making of such collections is agreed to in a contract between operators and miners in the Pittsburgh district, and hence the stand of the operators is looked upon as ground for a strike.

January 15.—Prohibition Commissioner Kramer, at the end of the first year of national prohibition, declares that in his opinion the American people have begun to taper off on their use of liquor. Tho there has been considerable drinking, the head of the enforcement corps believes the first year's work has brought a large measure of success.

The National Industrial Conference Board reports that the cost of living declined 5.6 per cent. between July and November, 1920, tho the necessities of life are still on an average 95.8 per cent. higher than they were in July, 1914.

January 16.—Twelve seaplanes complete a flight from San Diego, California, to the Canal Zone, 3,200 miles, in seventeen flying days.

The Japanese Associations of the San Joaquin Valley, California, at a meeting decide to launch a campaign of Americanization, intended to remedy the conditions which have created antagonism to the Japanese in California.

The nations of Latin America join with the United States, France, and Great Britain in tribute to the memory of the late General Gorgas, formerly Surgeon-General of the United States Army and leader in the successful fight against yellow fever.

January 17.—Nebula No. 584 in the constellation Cetus, according to spectrographic observations at the Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, Arizona, has broken all known speed records of the heavens and is dashing through space away from the earth at a velocity of almost 2,000 kilometers (1,200 miles) a second.

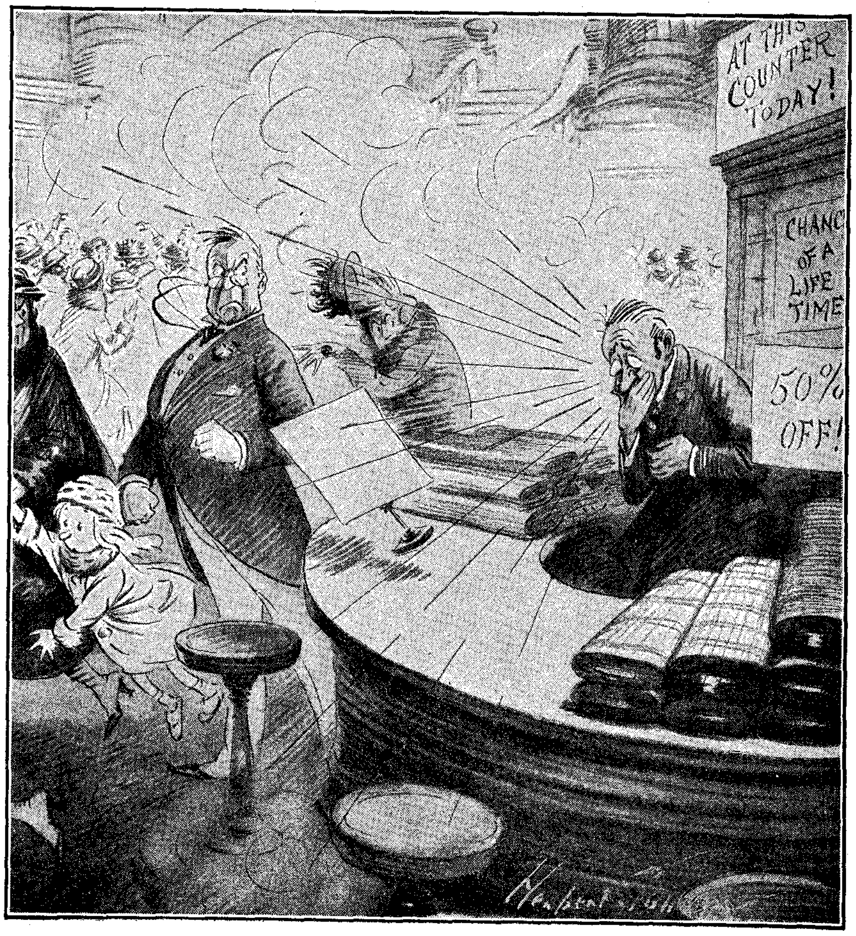
January 18.—The Pennsylvania Railroad System asks all its employees to lay off one day each week to obviate the necessity of the road's reducing its working force by 20 per cent. The official personnel of the system will be reduced 50 per cent.

The United Mine-Workers of Alabama request Washington to send Federal troops into the coal-mine strike district of that State to replace the Alabama National Guard.

In future women assistant prosecutors will conduct all cases where women are on trial in Cook County, Illinois, according to an announcement made by State's Attorney Crowe.

Ordinary expenditures of the Government for December decreased by about $20,000,000 as compared with November, according to the monthly statement of the Treasury. It is also shown that payments on the public debt increased by nearly a billion in that month; and, further, that for the six months ending with December 31 the Government's ordinary disbursements fell off by more than a billion compared with the corresponding period of 1919.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union announces the beginning of a drive for a membership of a million women to help enforce the prohibition amendment.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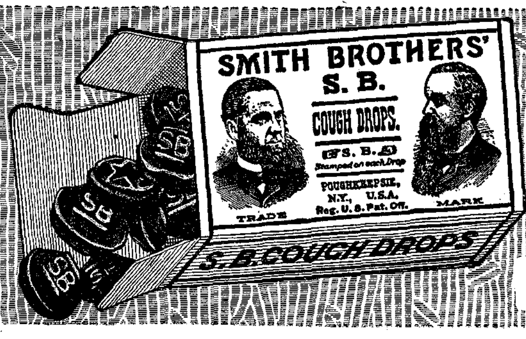

Put one in your mouth at bedtime

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Discords.—The sad story of the unemployed is drowned by the farmer's wail for hands.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Oddly Quiet.—Three hundred odd persons listened quietly during Dr. Crafts's three-quarter-hour address.—*The New York Times.*

Exempt.—As we understand it, New York's determination to drive out the crooks doesn't affect those who pay office rent.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Hints for Horace.—Horace—Please do not phone me again. Father is cleaning his gun. Lulu.—*A "Personal" in the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

After the Tiff.—Wifey—"Marriage soon ceases to be a matter of billing and cooing."

Hubby—"Oh, the billing part sticks all right."—*The Bulletin (Sydney).*

Here and Hereafter.—"Agnes always finds something to harp on."

"Yes; I only hope she'll be as fortunate in the next world."—*Boston Transcript.*

No Possible Objections.—"How do the Joneses seem to like their little two-room kitchenette apartment?"

"Oh, they have no room for complaint!"—*Judge.*

Certainly So.—Teacher (after lesson on snow)—"As we walk out on a cold winter day and look around, what do we see on every hand?"

Pupil—"Gloves!"—*Life.*

Page St. Peter.—REWARD for information leading to whereabouts of Jacques S——, a Frenchman, who died in 1879. V——, 109 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York.—*A "Personal" in the San Francisco Examiner.*

Fatal Mistake.—(Situation: *Burglar, caught red-handed, arraigned in court*)—Woman—"The sorce o' the feller! 'E pretended to be my 'usband and called out, 'It's all right, darlin'—it's only me.' It was the word 'darlin'' wot give 'im away."—*Punch (London).*

Deceived Wife.—"Trouble at home?" inquired the sympathetic friend.

"Serious," replied Mr. Meekton. "My wife went through my pockets last night."

"And you are highly indignant?"

"No. She is. She didn't find a thing."—*Washington Star.*

Man of Few Words.—"What did Hogan say when Kelly called him a liar?"

"Nothin' much."

"That's funny. Hogan used to be a hot-tempered guy."

"Well, he never said a word except, 'Have ye had enough yet?'" —*The American Legion Weekly.*

Heroic Methods

Reginald once in a mood of choler
Thrust his head under a traction-roller.
The neighbors were strangely surprized to find
How the mishap had broadened Reggie's mind.

—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Mild Movie.—"Wuz it a good show, Buddie?"

"Naw, only four killed!"—*New York World.*

A Haughty One.—Mrs. Flatbush—"Did your cook give you any notice when she was about to leave?"

Mrs. Bensonhurst—"No, she hardly noticed us at all."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

The Retort Snappy.—"I wouldn't be a fool if I were you!"

"That's the only sensible thing you've said during this discussion. If you were I you certainly wouldn't be a fool."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Where Anything Goes.—"No, I know nothing about music."

"All you have to do is to jangle this cow-bell."

"But suppose I come in at the wrong place?"

"You can't do that in jazz."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Some Feat.—"Yes," he bragged, "I once invented a rubber pneumatic suit for men working at great heights."

"And was it successful?" asked an unsuspecting one.

"I should say it was," he replied. "D'you know the first workman who fell off a building wearing one bounced so hard and long that we had to throw biscuits to him to keep him alive."—*Los Angeles Times.*

One Slight Difficulty.—A stout woman always took two theater seats for herself so as to be more comfortable. On one occasion the attendant said: "Excuse me, madam, but who is going to use your second ticket?"

"I am going to occupy both seats," replied the woman.

"Just as you like, madam, only they happen to be on opposite sides of the aisle."—*The Argonaut (San Francisco).*

The Crime Wave in Sharpsburg

Sneak but bold thieves have been doing various kinds of stealing around town already. They are being watched, and if not very careful will get before the winter is over what is justly due them.

Some unprincipled person or persons set a lot of large-headed tacks in George Snaveley's auto shed recently. Mr. Snaveley's driver, Joseph Hammond, by chance and accident both, tramped on one that penetrated his shoe, and thus saved them from having his tires punctured. Mr. Snaveley is at a loss to know who would be mean enough to do him an act of this kind.

Leo Poffenberger, son of Deck, had a good robe stolen from his car one night last week from his radiator. He was a bold thief as the lights were all shining bright on the streets. Not long since an auto was driven to Poodle Poffenberger's hen-house and an attempt was made to get chickens, and they were frightened away by members of the family.

Quoted by F. P. A. in the New York Tribune from the Sharpsburg correspondence in the Shepherdstown (W. Va.) Register.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

To Several Correspondents.—With reference to the Lexicographer's reply to "A. T. S.," Tulsa, Okla., concerning the capital of the Indian Territory, the Hon. William M. Franklin, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma City, says: "Each of the five civilized tribes located in Indian Territory had different capitals. The Chickasaw and Seminole Nations had governors. The Cherokee, Choctaw, and Creek Nations had principal chiefs. Each Nation had a different set of national officers and legislative bodies. Their capitals were as follows: *Cherokee Nation*, Tahlequah; *Creek Nation*, Okmulgee; *Seminole Nation*, Wewoka; *Chickasaw Nation*, Tishomingo, and *Choctaw Nation*, Tuskahoma. There was no capital of the Indian Territory as a whole and never has been." The *Handbook of American Indians*, vol. II of Bulletin No. 30, under *Tahlequah* gives the following: "The capital of the Cherokee Nation in northeast Indian Territory. . . . The name . . . is an old Cherokee town-name and was formally adopted for the new capital in 1839 on the reunion and reorganization of the Old Settler and Emigrant bands of Cherokee in the West."

"D. W. W. F.," Montgomery, Ala.—"Please give me the correct meaning of the word *sabotage*."

The word *sabotage* is defined as—"1. The act of cutting shoes or sockets for rails in railroad-ties. 2. By extension, the act of tying up a railroad by malicious damage. 3. Hence, any poor work or other damage done by dissatisfied workmen; also, the act of producing it; plant wrecking."

"R. T.," Eagle Pass, Texas.—"(1) What is the correct pronunciation of *Raleigh?* (2) What is the origin of the pawnbrokers' sign of the three golden balls? (3) What is the correct pronunciation of the word *vagaries?*"

(1) *Raleigh* is pronounced in England *ro'li*—*o* as in *or*, *i* as in *habit;* or *ral'i*—*a* as in *fat*, *i* as in *habit*. In the United States, *Raleigh* is pronounced *ro'li*—*o* as in *or*, *i* as in *habit*. (2) The three balls, or pawnbrokers' balls, called also the blue balls or the golden balls, used as the sign of a pawnbroker, have been said to originate from the arms of the Medici family of Lombardy, the Lombards being widely known as money-lenders. Brewer in his "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable" says: "The Medici family, whose arms were *three gilded pills*, in allusion to their profession of medicine, were the richest merchants of Florence, and great money-lenders." Others attribute them to the emblem of St. Nicholas, who is said to have given three purses of gold to three virgin sisters to enable them to marry. (3) The word *vagaries* is correctly pronounced *va-ge'riz*—*a* as in *final*, *e* as in *prey*, *i* as in *habit*. By Bailey, Buchanan, and Perry the stress was put on the first syllable—*va'garies*, but the Scots stress the second to-day.

"I. W.," Fowler, Cal.—"(1) Is it correct to say 'old ancient' when speaking of something very old? (2) Is it correct to say 'railroad track'?"

(1) *Ancient* used as a noun connotes one who or that which existed in ancient times. Therefore, it is not correct to use "old ancient" when referring to anything that is old. Old furniture is referred to as *antique* furniture; Early English is spoken of as *Old* English. "Old ancient" is repetitious and is equivalent to saying "old old," which is absurd. (2) The expression "railroad track" is correct.

"J. L. T.," Toledo, Ohio.—"What is the meaning of the expression, 'A dead language'? Is Greek such a language?"

A dead language is one no longer in use in the vernacular, but one used as a classic. The question "Is Greek a dead language?" is one which has been answered in the affirmative when the classic Greek of the ancients is meant, and in the negative when modern Greek speech is referred to.

"L. G.," Midlothian, Texas.—"Dead men tell no tales" is a proverb. It has been traced to Theodotus's counsel concerning the death of Pompey (Plutarch's "Life of Pompey")—"Dead men do not bite." Also, you will find it in Thomas Campbell's "The Pilgrim of Glencoe."